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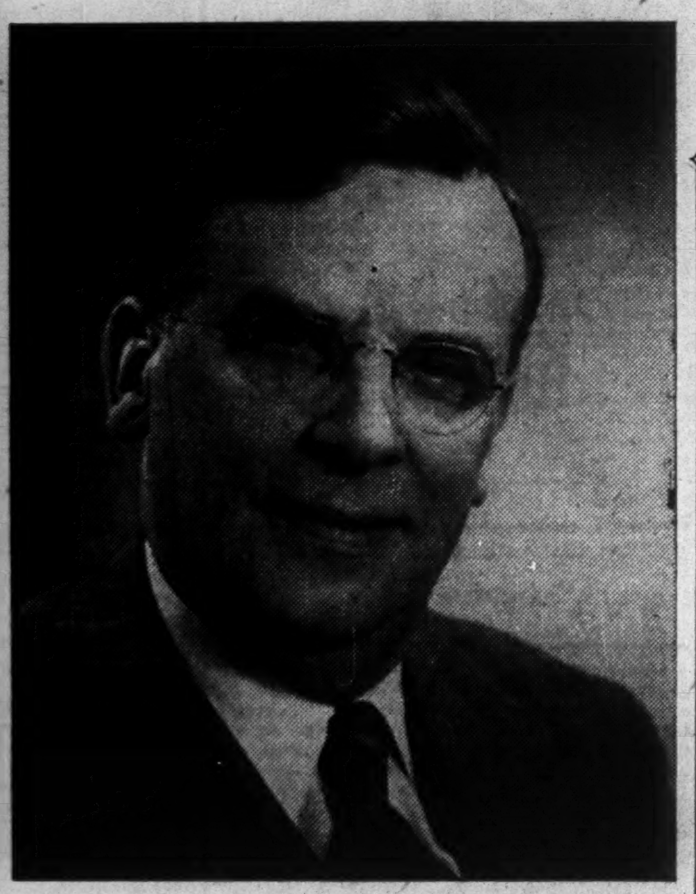
World Traders' Host



As president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, Thomas Braidwood this week is chairman of Canada's fifth national Foreign Trade Conference. Last year the Dominion's exports and imports reached new peacetime peaks. At Vancouver business leaders are discussing the big question: How can we keep it there? (Personality sketch of Mr. Braidwood, p. 6.)

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Society Answering Union Excesses

Excesses of some labor leaders during recent years have spurred all governments in Canada and the United States into penetrating review of legislation respecting the rights and responsibilities of labor unions.

Only in recent years did society realize that the enormous and rich international unions had achieved a power which, at the whim of a leader, could cripple a continent. Society long since found it necessary to control the powerful. For 150 years there has been constantly increasing regulation of business. Labor unions are now having some responsibility forced upon them.

The new British Columbia labor code is evoking terrific squawks from leftist union leaders. Most notable feature of that code is the requirement for compulsory secret strike votes.

This is an obviously sensible innovation, most of all for the rank-and-file union membership which does the suffering when leaders call strikes. The secret vote is an obvious necessity if anything resembling considered judgment or democratic procedure is to prevail in unionism.

The compulsory pre-strike vote is equally necessary if the term "collective bargaining" is to have any meaning whatever. The way "collective bargaining" has been widely interpreted by union leaders is a mockery. Procedure has been for union leaders to announce their "demands." The faithful—who have been present at the union meeting—are then swept into voting for a strike if those terms aren't met. The meeting with the employer is then no collective bargaining. It is just a "stick-up," a high-pressure operation in blackmail.

The B. C. provision should make an important contribution to industrial peace, the general welfare and, not least, to the welfare of union memberships.

Plan Drastic Revision in U. S.

Much more sweeping overhaul of labor legislation is planned south of the border. Says the United States News:

"Union leaders are about to undergo a New Deal of their own, are right on the verge of regulation of a type businessmen started to get 14 years ago. It's doubtful if Mr. Truman will be able to stop union regulation even if he wants to . . . This New Deal for labor, barring a last-minute hitch, will affect every employer, every labor leader, millions of workers, just about everybody in the country. It will change the rules for hiring, firing, striking, working."

Briefly, here is what best-informed observers see as possible to emerge from the long congressional fight over unionism.

The power to say who can work may be taken from unions. Closed shops may be prohibited. Strikes will be subject to new rules, enforceable with penalties. The Senate bill would make all jurisdictional strikes illegal. Secondary boycotts are outlawed. National strikes that imperil health and safety may be enjoined by the Attorney-General for an 80-day period.

Dues of union members may be deducted from pay by the employer only on the written consent of the individual worker. Financial reports of union affairs must be made available to all. They must disclose sources of income, where disbursements went, salaries and expenses of union officials. Penalties for illegal strikes permit damage suits against unions by employers.

Those are just a few highlights of the bill now before the Senate. They indicate the new U. S. determination to protect its people against union leader gangsterism.

With expiry last week of the Canadian wartime labor code, labor and management here go back under the jurisdiction of 10 different labor laws.

Recent revisions in some provinces have brought some improvement. But, generally speaking, labor legislation in Canada has not yet caught up with the realities of modern unionism, nor does it adequately serve the worker's and the public's need for protection against its anarchic excesses.

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Officially Sponsored Confusion

A good example of the way in which Ottawa's complex system prevents government departments from functioning efficiently is given by the Auditor General in his latest report.

He points out that the post office showed revenues of $88.7 millions and expenditures of $72.8 millions.

But, says the Auditor General, these figures don't by any means show the true state of affairs within the post office. The post office doesn't get any payment for the work it does for certain other departments in carrying mail free; in some cases it gives free registration services on the mail of other departments; it doesn't get any money from the Department of Finance for operating the post office Savings Bank; and it doesn't get paid for various special services performed for other departments.

On the other hand the post office is not charged for its office accommodation, heating and lighting, or for carriage of mails on 12 of the 17 steamship lines which get subsidies from Ottawa.

This officially sponsored confusion has two very bad effects:

In the first place, it makes it impossible for parliament to know which government services are operating efficiently;

And in the second place, it makes it extremely difficult for top Ottawa officials, such as the able men who run the post office department, to use the same practices and yardsticks that have made private business efficient and profitable.

How can the Canadian people expect good value for their tax dollar so long as Ottawa refuses to permit the executive heads of our business enterprises to adopt the elementary principles of sound business organization?

Dollar Flow To U. S. Leaps With Exports

Canada Buys $441 Millions in Three Months—Sells $232 Millions in Return

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—The urgency for Canada of an impending "dollar crisis" has been highlighted by publication this week of first quarter trade returns and the sudden departure for London of Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada.

It is said here that Governor Towers would have gone to England in any event. But his sudden departure is undoubtedly tied very closely to the alarming reports brought here recently by Sir Wilfrid Eady, second secretary of the British Treasury.

Canada's own dollar predicament is underscored by first quarter trade returns which show the phenomenal and accelerating rise in our adverse trade balance with United States. Equally startling are recent U. S. trade figures on the over-all trade position of that country.

The new Canadian figures show Canada to have bought no less than $441 millions of U. S. goods in the first quarter of 1947. This compares with first quarter purchases in 1946 of only $284 millions. It represents a 400% increase over the pre-war (1938) level of first quarter Canadian imports. What is more, these first quarter purchases in 1947 represented 80% of all Canadian buying in that period.

Against these purchases, Canadian exports to United States have increased but in nothing like the same proportions. Exports in the first three months are up to $232 millions but the "gap" that remains is $209 millions. At the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Late Seeding Likely to Cut Prairie Wheat

Special Correspondence

WINNIPEG—Farmers are still hard at work seeding wheat throughout the Prairie Provinces. In very few areas has seeding been completed in one of the latest seasons in many years. Delay was the combined result of heavy snowfalls during the past winter and a late spring, which imposed long delays in getting onto the land.

In earlier years, when operations were conducted with horse-drawn equipment, such a late season would inevitably have meant a large reduction in crop acreage. Now, with mechanized equipment, farmers generally do not need one third as long a time for seeding operations. In most areas, prairie farmers usually think they should have all their wheat in the ground by May 15. A limited number have been willing to consider May 24 as the normal termination of wheat seeding operations. Under special circumstances, wheat is sometimes seeded until the end of the month.

This spring's delays will undoubtedly reduce total wheat acreage and result in somewhat larger areas being put into oats and barley, which can be seeded later. Early indications of farmers' plans were for a total of about 25 million acres in wheat, slightly less than last year. It may be that the late season will mean a million acres less wheat than would otherwise have been sown.

Compton, MacNab Accounts Hold Up Well in Poor Market

In a generally lower market, the current value of stocks held in the Compton and MacNab accounts of The Financial Post's "Managed Investment" series has held up well. Handled by independent investment managers for The Post, the hypothetical accounts illustrate the value of determining a definite investment policy.

Since these accounts were taken over by the managers on Dec. 15, 1944, each shows a substantial appreciation in market value over the original $10,000 fund. Compton's Account is now worth $13,048; MacNab's Account at $15,060.

While common stocks generally have dropped 2.5% in the five months since Dec. 15, 1946, the market value of the Compton Account has increased slightly (0.2%) and that of the MacNab Account has dropped only 0.7%.

Both managers hedged their accounts against a fall in market prices by building up their holdings of bonds and preferred stocks. Originally neither held any bonds. Compton now holds 32.9% in bonds, 28.3% in preferred stocks, 37.8% in common stocks and 0.1% in cash. MacNab now holds 33.6% in bonds, 29.8% in preferred stocks, 33.5% in common stocks and 3.1% in cash. The wisdom of their policy is shown by their record.

While there is a marked similarity in the percentage distribution of holdings between groups, there is very little agreement between them as to individual stock holdings. Only two stocks are held in each account — E. B. Eddy Co. $1 preferred and Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts common. MacNab's managed switched into mining and oil stocks again last February; Compton's manager has stayed away from these securities.

In the redistribution of the original holdings each manager has increased the prospective income of his hypothetical client's fund as well as increasing the "safety factor." Compton's prospective income has been raised 38.7% (from $393.75 to $546.30); MacNab's is up 10.8% (from $513.72 to $569.40).

See page five for this week's market report on the MacNab Account.

Huge Transformer Built at St. Kitts

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. CATHARINES — Four flat cars will be required to ship the largest transformer ever built in Canada from the English Electric Co. plant here to the British Columbia Railway Co.

The transformer weighs 225 tons and occupies a floor space of 34 ft. by 29 ft. Nominally rated at 33,333 kva., it has an equivalent physical capacity of 50,000 kva. The high voltage winding is designed and insulated for 230,000 volts.

The first of two such transformers being supplied the B. C. Electric Railway, it was inspected here this week by civic, government and industrial officials before being dismantled for shipment to the coast. The second unit will be completed in a few months, said H. C. Blenkhorn, vice-president and general manager of English Electric.

Trade Paper For Argentina Fats and Oils

OTTAWA (Staff) — To meet the urgent need for oils and fats, Canada is expected to conclude a deal with the Argentine this week whereby 9,000 short tons of Canadian newsprint will be exchanged for about the same number of metric tons of edible oils.

There is no suggestion, however, of federal fondness for state trading in the transaction. The deal is looked on here as strictly an arrangement of convenience. It was forced on Canada by the very urgent need for oils and fats, to get us out of a serious predicament caused in part by the inability of this country to get delivery of its quota of oils.

As for Argentine, the deal follows the same state trading pattern she has been making with Sweden and other countries whose products she wants.

It is known Argentina has been in the market for Canadian newsprint for some time. Earlier this year, Carlos Braceras, head of the Argentine Institute of Trade promotion, told The Financial Post that newsprint was one item he was trying to get.

To meet the Canadian end of the deal, all newsprint producers in the country may be required to contribute a small percentage of their output. It is understood the amount will have little or no effect on deliveries to United States customers.

As far as can be learned, newsprint men are not opposing the deal. They hope it does not set a dangerous precedent, in that other countries may now start clamoring for newsprint in exchange for some hard-to-get commodity.

Impasse on Wool Tariff Stymies Geneva Parley

Australia Holds Key to Empire Preferences; Demands Concessions in U. S. Market Before She Will Agree to Lower Margins

OTTAWA (Staff) — Reports reaching here on current happenings at the Geneva trade and tariff conference point to a critical situation, if not an impasse, over wool. Decision of Will Clayton, head of the U. S. delegation, to return to Washington for two weeks is thought to centre largely around this question.

Ever since tariff offers were exchanged between participating countries, wool has emerged as a critical issue on which a considerable measure of give-and-take rested. Australia bases most of her hopes for a trade deal with the United States on what concessions that country will give her on raw wool. The present U. S. duty on raw wool is said to work out at roughly 34 cents a pound.

Unless Australia gets a considerable concession in the U. S. market she is not disposed to give way in lowering her preferential rates and cutting back her preferential "margins."

At Geneva, it was early apparent that United States wasn't ready to give anything like the concessions Australia wanted. And unless such concessions were forthcoming, it would be hard for Britain to make headway in lowering preference tariffs and margins in which Australia held the key. In short, a large sector of Empire preferential rates and margins became closely tied to whatever Australia was given and was in turn prepared to give, in exchange for access to the American wool market.

Would Boost U. S. Levels

All this was bad enough. But along about two weeks ago, Geneva learned that a U. S. Congressional committee had approved a measure upping the present high U. S. wool tariff by 50% ad valorem. Such action would add an estimated 33 cents a pound to the present 34 cent duty, and it would put the U. S. tariff to such a fantastic height that any 50% concession around it would look silly.

Doubtless U. S. officials explained to Geneva that the recommendations of a U. S. committee aren't anything like a fait accompli. But you can see how this sort of action at Washington would scare away negotiators, many of whom from the beginning have had qualms as to how closely the views of U. S. negotiators at Geneva reflected what was going on "back home" on Capitol Hill. It also suggested a clear "breach of faith" by Washington in tinkering with tariffs during a prior agreement at Geneva.

So it appears not unlikely that Will Clayton, U. S. Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, has gone back home to find out just what "cooks" about the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Hint Peacetime Hyde Park Pact Over $ Crisis

Believe Either Canada or U. K. Must Seek More U. S. Funds

For an authoritative analysis of the "dollar crisis" turn to page 13.

OTTAWA (Staff)—Should Canada or Britain first approach the United States for further dollar aid? That is a current problem of the dollar crisis.

It is believed here that Britain would like this country to make an initial approach—perhaps along the line of a new peacetime "Hyde Park" agreement, to underwrite, in part at least, the deteriorating Canadian dollar position.

On the other hand, the British themselves are known to be highly concerned about the "timing" of their own approach for a new and substantial U. S. dollar loan. For it is clear that the longer the British postpone making a submission to Washington, the greater is the danger that impending 1948 election considerations may interfere. Even though the British may not actually run out of dollars until well on in 1948, it is obvious that that year is a poor time to go asking Congress for additional aid.

Must Seek New Loan

That the British themselves will sooner or later have to seek a very substantial U.S. dollar loan is now taken almost for granted. True, the British will hope for substantial aid by United States for Europe. Indeed, much of the case for American aid may rest on the plight of Europe. But the nature and magnitude of the dollar crisis is now believed to make inevitable, an eventual approach by the British themselves for more American dollars.

To date, there has been no suggestion that Canada should offer an additional line of credit to Britain, although Canada may have to do some sharp figuring as to what it must do about additional credits to other European countries.

However, one important consideration for Canada at the moment, seems to be whether we are going to continue to receive American dollars indefinitely from Britain as part of the "special" arrangement resulting from sale by this country to the United Kingdom of base metals and other products which normally

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Will Gold Go Up? Millions Stored In This Belief

McIntyre Porcupine Mines — which proved long headed in not selling its gold years ago — aims to be a two times winner if it can.

A total of just under $5.9 millions of gold bullion — close to a year's production — had been placed in store by the big Porcupine mine on Mar. 31, 1947, in the hope that the company may offset deteriorating operating conditions by a gain on gold.

(According to unofficial word other company managements have taken advantage of their legal right not to sell gold).

"At the present time, the countries in which gold is selling for as little as $35 per ounce are the exception rather than the rule," President Balmer Neilly points out, explaining the company's policy. "In many countries — perhaps most countries—the value of their currency, calculated at the so-called official rate of exchange, is quite at variance with the comparative value expressed in terms of gold. We hold to the opinion that this trend is clearly indicative, and, as the balance sheet sets forth, we have stored gold bullion to the value of approximately $5.9 millions."

Leduc Oil Field Proving Best In Last Decade

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Early indications of a major new oil-gas field, probably Canada's greatest since discovery of Turner Valley's crude in 1936, are receiving rapid confirmation in current work of Imperial Oil Co. in the Leduc area, southwest of Edmonton.

Leduc is today an oil field proved over a three-mile-plus stretch by three Imperial Oil "wildcats," two rating as discoveries of separate Devonian limestone horizons, the third rating as a three mile away confirmation of the deeper of the two oil zones.

It is an oil field where actual production at one well and brief tests at two others have indicated potentials comparable to the best that the famed Turner Valley provided. It is the most promising source of light crude yet found on the western Canadian plains.

Well Cost Cheaper

Even at this stage, however, there is no guarantee that the field will prove as large as Turner Valley. It could be.

Grade of oil—worth about $3 a barrel— is comparable to that of Turner. And cost of well drilling is definitely lower. Initial wells are always expensive. But Leduc well costs may eventually be brought down below even the $75,000 per well mark against a $150,000 average for deeper Turner Valley wells.

Imperial is conservative in its rating of the field but considers Leduc promising and perhaps important. It followed its discovery with three wildcat tests stepping out one to two miles in three directions plus a fourth follow-up well a quarter mile from the discovery. All three wildcats found porosity poorly developed in the zone which yielded the discovery though it is possible that acidizing as in Turner Valley might yield commercial production. But a new second zone has yielded oil at two wells.

A fortnight ago Imperial Leduc No. 2 discovered a new oil zone 200 ft. deeper in the Devonian. Series of drill stem tests from 5,375 to 5,413 ft. showed gas and 39 gravity oil in substantial volume. Next 10 ft. showed oil plus

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Rising Inventories Point to Price Drop

Dollar and Unit Volume Up in Many Lines as Production Catches Up With Demand and Buyer Resistance Continues

Mounting inventories, the new development that's shaking Wall Street into a case of nerves, now have Canadian business on the defensive. The flexibility of this country's distribution machine is coming in for a sharp testing period.

There is increasing evidence that production in many consumer goods has turned the corner. It is either keeping pace with demand or is starting to pile up faster than retail outlets can dispose of it. The Canadian inventory position is definitely much better than in the United States, observers point out. There, extravagant price rises have produced many serious situations.

While there are some critical lines in the Canadian picture, key merchants tell The Post that on a unit basis most of their inventories are still below 1939 normal and that because of much more moderate price rises in this country, eventual price-cutting and distress selling will be unlikely save in certain lines, and that unlikely until fall.

Some manufacturers in specialty lines "will take a beating," merchandising men say. They have overestimated the market and are not producing the right-priced products for the market which does esxist.

The retailer in turn is being offered increasing quantities of goods in wider ranges and with better delivery dates. The old wartime bugbear "quota" doesn't mean much any more. Manufacturers are showing an increasing disposition to incorporate new individual selling features for large-scale customers.

Retailers Set Pace

So far the rate of inventory increase here—unlike that in the United States — has reached "alarming" proportions in only a few lines.

Meantime retailers and wholesalers are getting tough with the manufacturers. They are dictating terms again for the first time in six years. They want exactly what they order and at specified delivery dates. Where possible, some are deferring acceptance of delivery of previously ordered goods.

According to the DBS survey of 508 Canadian business establishments in a wide variety of industries, inventories at the end of Feb., 1947, were 13% higher in dollar value than at the end of Dec., 1945. Almost half of this increase occurred since October, 1946. The Financial Post survey indicates that the trend has speeded up during the last two months.

At the same time, value of Feb., 1947, shipments in the same industries were up only 6.5% over Dec., 1945. Some of the adverse relationship can be attributed to severe winter conditions and shortage of railway cars. Some is also the result of seasonal accumulations of finished goods.

Furniture, agricultural implements and woollen yarn indus-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Inside News

Where is Opportunity?

Opportunity, like gold, is where you find it. That is the opinion voiced by economists and business experts, questioned by The Financial Post as to what fields offer the greatest advantages for young Canadians, now seeking to start in a business career. The majority agree it is impossible to lay down hard-and-fast rules; that the opportunity will probably vary with the individual (p. 11).

Biggest Tourist Year

Canada this year may play host to 25 million tourists, and receive $250 million worth of tourist business, an increase of nearly 25% over the record set last year (p. 13).

Time to Sit Tight

MacNab's investment manager does not feel justified in making further purchases of equities "until the market stabilizes." He reports that MacNab's account (an original investment of $10,000 in December, 1944) has gained $114 in value, to a total of $15,059.34, in the last month, in spite of a general downward trend in Canadian and U. S. values. Managed Investment (p. 5).

"Pack" Peers, is Threat

The threat to "pack" the House of Lords with new Labor peers is once more being voiced in England, as a warning to that body, against impeding the Socialist Government's Transport Bill. The United Kingdam is not starving, "but the monotony of the diet almost kills appetite," London Calling, by Adelphi (p. 24).

Newfoundland Taxes Stay

Newfoundland found relatively little "sunshine" in the budget presented by Finance Commissioner R. L. M. James. An estimated surplus of $1 million has dwindled to 10% of that figure; taxes remain at present levels, and record spending of $37 millions is forecast for 1947-48. One compensating note: Postwar revenues have not slumped as had been feared (p. 15).

Shipyards Regain Stride

Victoria's two big steel shipyards are setting an example in reconversion which could serve profitably as a pattern for the nation. Rallying after a severe slump in the early postwar period, the two had $10 millions worth of work on hand at the end of 1946, and expect a far higher total this year (p. 17).

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The Pace of Business

New 1947 stock market lows touched in recent days at Toronto, Montreal, New York. Industrials, papers, base metals and golds were individual groups to touch new 1947 lows; only public utilities, western oils, held line.

Still lower prices forecast. Trends & Timing says that, despite breadth of decline, with Dow N. Y. industrial average off 50 points, further marked decline is distinct possibility because "the contracting economy is very evident."

Record high yields on stocks resulted from stock sell-off. After 7-point TSE drop to May 16, yield on industrials reached 4.80%, highest since April 27, 1945. Still further increase in yield anticipated when next figures released due to additional share decline.

Record imports, for all time, of $208.9 millions in March represented $31.8 million gain over February. Exports up almost as much: $29.5 millions to $209 millions. U. S. imports were $165.5 millions vs. $100.1 millions, March, 1946.

Inventories up 40% over 14-month period in furniture, woollen yarn and agricultural implements, according to a DBS survey. Increases of 20% recorded in boots and shoes, hosiery and knitted goods, jewellery and silverware, pharmaceuticals and chemicals.

New high for carloadings in 1947 again established week to May 10. Weekly total 76,754 cars vs. 76,033 cars in previous 1947 high.

$250 millions of tourist trade foreseen this year, lifting "take" 10% plus over last year's record $221 millions.

Builders get more. WPTB nail ceiling hike effective May 20 will raise manufacturer's price 50c. a keg, retailer's 70c.; aims at bringing output up to 6,500 tons a month (pre-war 5,000). Portland cement shipped by Canada makers in latest statistical month (Feb.): 420,021 barrels against 273,294 a year ago; production 726,195 against 604,000 a year ago.

Housing loans under federal legislation since 1935 number 33,859 for $165 millions and 43,465 units, or $3,796 for average unit.

Drop in Manitoba farms, occupied and in operation, was 6.2% (to 54,435) during five years 1941-46, DBS reports.

Higher paint, varnish sales suggest accelerated home and factory rehabilitation, greater industrial activity. Sales up 40.7% in March over same 1946 month; 22.4% higher than February, 1946.

Decontrol Soon For Millers?

A sign pointing towards the decontrol of Canada's flour milling industry was seen last week in W.P.T.B.'s action in limiting the amount of flour and other wheat products which may be milled or processed for domestic human consumption to 105% of the amount milled or processed in the corresponding 1945 period.

The stated purpose of the limitation was two-fold:

(1) To halt hoarding of flour in inventories at trade levels.

(2) To help maintain at a maximum Canada's exports of wheat and flour while providing fully adequate supplies for domestic use.

But this apparent desire on the part of the government to see the domestic inventories reduced might also be in anticipation of the relaxation or removal of price control for flour. Through holding inventories down, the problem of recapturing any inventory profit as a result of a price increase (as was done when the price of butter was increased) would be simplified.

Since Aug. 1, 1943, milling companies have been in receipt of a subsidy on their flour milling operations in order to hold down domestic price of flour. At present this subsidy represents the difference between a price of 77⅜c. a bushel for wheat and the current cost price of wheat to the millers of about $1.58½c. a bushel. But as a result of the subsidy they have not been allowed to earn excess profit on flour milling operations.

Complete removal of the subsidy arrangements would mean an increase of around $3.80 to $4 a barrel on flour based on present wheat cost for export, flour to millers, The Post understands

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from New York

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Communist Tactics Bar Peace in Textile Tieup

MONTREAL (Staff)—In the current textile strike at Lachute, Que., as in the ill-fated deep sea fishermen's strike in Nova Scotia, the workers are being taken for a costly ride by the communists.

Broke, bitter, disillusioned, the N. S. fishermen finally went back to sea nothing won. Their communist leaders had cost them thousands of dollars in wages.

Now the unhappy textile workers of Lachute are gradually trickling back to their machines, while their communist bosses trade political punches with Premier Duplessis.

Originally the issue was clear: an hourly increase of 15c.; six legal holidays a year and the union shop. These demands are no different from those being made, and in some cases won, elsewhere in Canada.

By-Passed Conciliation

The offer of the company, Ayres Ltd., was not acceptable. The union heads by-passed conciliation procedure and struck.

This automatically rendered the strike technically illegal. In due course, provincial police were on the scene, escorting workers who wanted to work, into the plant.

Soon there were skirmishes, melees and then arrests. This sort of so-called "militant action" involving brushes with the police was right down the communist alley.

Kent Rowley, Canadian director of the United Textile Workers of America, an AFL affiliate, was arrested first. Then his feminine lieutenant, Madeleine Parent, was picked up, as were several others.

"Communist-inspired"

Premier Duplessis, as Attorney-General, took personal charge of the government end of the strike. He charged it was "inspired and directed by communists."

From that time on, politics, not wages and hours, became the main issue. Rowley and Parent lashed out branding the provincial police a reincarnation of the Gestapo and the cause of all the trouble.

One of the newer communist fronts, the Committee for the Defense of Trade Union rights, blundered on the scene to confuse still more the unfortunate textile workers. Its job was to organize dominion-wide union protests, in an attempt to bring pressure to bear on the company and Government.

So far, this has been a dismal failure. There is general sympathy among all unions for the plight of the textile workers, but because of the communist angle, they are cagey about getting mixed up in it.

Now, the situation is deteriorating so rapidly that the strike already appears to have been lost.

Mounting Inventories Point to Lower Prices

(Continued from page 1)

tries accounted for biggest inventory jumps from Dec., 1945, to Dec., 1946. All had boosts of over 40%. Boot and shoe, hosiery and knitted goods, jewellery and silverware, medicine and pharmaceutical products, showed inventory rises of 20% or over.

Increasing inventories in furniture are not as ominous as appears, officials say. Much of the rise just represents increasing productivity and availability of new lines of lower-priced furniture. Although demand has levelled off somewhat it is still high and is expected to remain so for another eight to ten months. Retailers do not anticipate running midsummer inventory clearing sales until next year at least. In the meantime most furniture dealers will rearrange their lines, offering a large proportion of medium and lower-priced merchandise.

There has been a definite falling off in demand for woollen yarn and woollen made-up goods at existing prices. This is reflecting itself in increasing inventories all along the line. There has been some downward price movement already to counteract the trend but officials see further price-scaling over the next few months. Part of the 40% increase in inventories, however, dealers point out, is the result of sharply increased prices for worsted yarns and goods and an increasing availability of woollen yarns arising from better supply and labor.

The demand for worsted yarns and goods is still very high and there is little indication yet of anything more than a modest levelling off. Officials don't anticipate any disturbing inventory conditions here for another year at least.

Face Choice in Knitted Goods

Demand is definitely levelling off in most hosiery and knitted goods lines. If the trend continues, the industry will have to either start curtailing production or cutting prices, or both. Some small knitting concerns are finding it increasingly difficult going and may have to cease operations entirely within the next year, one textile expert tells The Post. In the United States some of the larger mills have preferred going on shorter work week to building up inventories in slow-moving lines.

Boot and shoe prices will likely hold around current levels, for another 3 to 5 months then increasing inventories will force a downward price pattern, officials inform The Post.

Though the increase in boot and shoe inventory values is mainly a result of an average 11% price increase early this year, a definite consumer resistance is appearing in many areas. In the face of this, prices will have to come down or the customer will have to be given better value for his money. Price resistance is greatest in men's shoes and in the high price level class. This makes for slow sales, particularly since most prospective buyers are still interested in better quality merchandise.

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Leduc Oil Field Best in Decade

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salt water, the latter establishing water level on the southwest flank.

Imperial No. 2 kicked off Wednesday morning. It had cemented hole back to 5,410 ft. and set casing at that depth. Casing was perforated opposite the upper portion of its oil zone, and a 250-gallon acid treatment was used to open cement-clogged pores.

Last week, Imperial No. 3, located northeast and higher on structure than Nos. 1 and 2, broke into the No. 2 Discovery zone at 5,178 ft., cored through 119 ft. of highly gaseous porosity showing little oil, then drill-stem tested a heavy volume of 37 gravity oil between 5,297 and 5,313 ft. Drilling was completed at the latter depth 135 ft. below top of the No. 2 zone, and still in porosity. At midweek the well was swabbing and might be kicked off anytime.

Imperial No. 4, a mile southeast and down flank from No. 1, penetrated the upper Devonian Zone this week, found it tight as at the Nos. 1 and 2. It is now coring below 5,154 feet heading for the deeper zone.

Imperial No. 1, which got a one thousand barrel initial oil flow from 5,029 to 5,066 ft. on Feb. 13., has been operated intermittently since due to poor road conditions handicapping deliveries

Add Directors St. Lawr. Group

St. Lawrence Corp. and its subsidiaries — St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. and Brampton Pulp & Paper Co. — each increased the number of its directors at special general meetings last week.

This implemented the arrangement announced just prior to the annual meeting of the parent company, which terminated a long proxy fight between the management and a group headed by Arthur F. White and David Van Alstyne, Jr.

As a result of the changes, the latter group will have six directors on the board of each of the companies. They are: Robert E. Fennell, K.C., John A. McDougald, David Van Alstyne, Jr., A. D. Emil, E. L. Elliott and Hugh Mackay.

Changes made at the special meetings were:

St. Lawrence Corp. — Directors increased from 11 to 15 with four additional directors being: Hon. G. B. Foster, K. C., J. E. L. Duquet, Hugh Mackay and E. L. Elliott.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills and Lake St. John Power & Paper — Directors increased from 10 to 16 with six additional members being: J. A. McDougald, David Van Alstyne, Jr., Robert E. Fennell, K.C., A. D. Emil, E. L. Elliott and Hugh Mackay.

Brompton Pulp & Paper — Directors increased from 9 to 17 with the eight additional directors being: A. K. Cameron, J. E. L. Duquet, J. A. McDougald, Robert E. Fennell, K. C., David Van Alstyne, Jr., A. D. Emil, E. L. Elliott and Hugh Mackay.

Following the meeting directors visited the mills of the various companies.

Premier Directors Try Again To Get Winding-Up Approval

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Directors of Premier Gold Mining Co. in New York whose efforts to liquidate the company April 1 were blocked at a Vancouver meeting of shareholders, are calling another meeting here on June 17 to seek approval for dissolution.

R. F. Goodwin, president, says directors feel that results of first meeting do not represent views of company's 10,000 shareholders, and a resolution for liquidation should be again submitted to general meeting.

When New York decided to wind up company, shares of the famous old B. C. mining company dropped sharply. Shareholder groups in Vancouver and Toronto scored the move, and at a heated meeting here blocked dissolution by a narrow margin. A total of 1,475,366 shares voted for dissolution, and 513,523 were against. A three-quarters majority was needed to approve winding up.

Directors now point out that shares voted represented less than 40% of the company's five millions.

"As things now stand," they say "Premier is a Holding company performing no useful function and shareholders assets are being drained away by expenses and taxes necessary to keeping corporation alive."

If vote is favorable, directors think assets would be distributed in four months.

Among the assets are sizeable blocks of Silbak Premier, Tobourn, and Big Bell.

Taylor, McDougald Buys Stovel Co.

A substantial majority interest in the Stovel Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been purchased by Taylor, McDougald & Co., John A. McDougald announces. No change in the management or publishing program is contemplated at present, Mr. McDougald states. Lloyd Stovel will continue as president and general manager.

Stovel Co. is an old-established firm of publishers, printers and lithographers. It publishes the National Home Monthly and a group of trade papers which includes Canadian Farm Implements, Canadian Finance, Canadian Welder, Blacksmith & Repairman, Motor in Canada, Prairie Grocer & Provisioner, Prairie Lumberman, Western Canada Coal Review.

Hyde Park Pact For Peacetime?

(Continued from page 1)

would find a ready market in United States.

Until Hon. Douglas Abbott made cautious reference to this in his budget speech, this "special" source of American dollars was one of the most closely guarded Ottawa secrets. Even now, the details of the deal between the two Governments are clouded in mystery.

All that Mr. Abbott said on Apr. 29 was that Canada had been forced "to request those countries borrowing from us to pay for part of their requirements in foreign exchange that we can use to buy our imports."

The money Canada chiefly requires to pay for imports is American dollars; and it is understood that alongside the published facts about the Canada-U. K. agreement, there is a special understanding that Canada will receive each month a certain number of American dollars from Great Britain.

Quite obviously, this agreement holds good only so long as Britain has any U. S. dollars with which to pay. At the moment, it is one important dollar "lifeline" for Canada; an arrangement which apparently played an important part in helping F E C B make such a favorable showing in its recently-tabled 1946 report. But as Britain runs out of U. S. dollars, her ability to meet this requirement diminishes; and at this point, either Canada must find more American dollars or the British or Europeans must.

Peacetime Hyde Park Pact

For Canada, an eventual solution is thought to lie in an arrangement paralleling closely the wartime Hyde Park agreement. Whether this will be immediate, or at some later date, may depend on what course of action Britain decides to take.

Certainly, it has been felt here for some time that to put relationships between Canada and the United States on a sound economic peacetime footing and to ensure a high level of trade between the two countries, some recognition must be taken of the services which this country is prepared to offer the United States in the joint North American defense program and the continued U. S. need of strategic metals and other supplies which Canada alone can supply.

There is also the fact that as great international undertakings such as the St. Lawrence waterway come along, United States stands to get a greater proportionate share dollar for dollar. All these things require expenditure by Canada in United States—expenditure at times greatly in excess of our U. S. dollar resources.

Certainly the next six months are expected to see a clarification of least some of these great major questions; questions which Canada has had very immediately in mind for some time; but questions which the recent visit of treasury experts, plus the alarming acceleration in world disappearance of dollars, has brought very sharply into focus.

Saguenay Revenue Off But Net Profit is Up

MONTREAL (Staff)—Operating revenue of Saguenay Power Co. for first 1947 quarter, at $1,444,572 was down 20% from the 1946 period. Net earnings were only down fractionally, however, at $1,093,389 due to a 69% decrease in operating, maintenance and administrative expenses.

Net profit increased 54% during the first quarter, at $405,384, representing earnings per share on the common stock of $1.68 ($1.00).

PONTIAC COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, Shawville, Que. new issue of $250,000 3% bonds due Jan. 1, 1962 is being offered at $100 and accrued interest by Paul Gonthier & Co., Montreal.

Wool Impasse At Conference

(Continued from page 1)

wool tariff and to try to reconcile what he has been trying to do at Geneva with what is currently happening at Washington.

Another issue of some importance has arisen over the French tariff. Some weeks ago France submitted to Geneva a new post-war tariff schedule, replacing pre-war specific duties with new ad valorem rates, as the basis of French bargaining and negotiation.

But close examination disclosed that the new ad valorem rates were, in many instances, substantially higher than the old specific duties. U. S., U. K. and other negotiators charged breach of faith on the part of France in putting up a false front for bargaining purposes.

The French reply is important and has in some measure at least proved convincing. It is this: that their old specific schedules were accompanied by a wide range of import quotas and restrictions which, in many cases, had the effect of completely shutting out all foreign goods irrespective of the duty.

Dollar Flow To U. S. Leaps

(Continued from page 1)

present rate, total Canadian purchases for 1947 in U. S. would exceed our sales to that market by close to $850 millions.

Even more alarming in terms of the over-all dollar shortage, are recent figures of United States trade with all countries.

The story here is that in January, February and March of this year United States exports reached the phenomenal figure of $3.6 billions. This compares with $2.6 billions in the same period a year ago.

At the same time U. S. imports stayed stationary at $1.4 billions in the first quarter of both years.

Thus the unfavorable balance for this quarter alone is now $2.2 billions. Projected ahead into the rest of 1947 this would indicate an over-all "gap" by year-end of at least $10 billions. It would suggest American exports at the astronomical rate of $14.5 billions for 1947. This would compare with the previous record peak figure of $9.7 billions in 1946 and with an average export volume of $4.8 billions in the boom years 1926 to 1930.

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Aluminum Co. of Canada — J. Alexandre Prud'homme (Montreal) a director and vice-president; Paul Laroque (Montreal), N. E. Russell (Toronto) directors.

Agricultural Institute of Canada—Dr. J. F. Booth (Ottawa) president.

Beattie Auto Electric Ltd. (Winnipeg)—W. T. Bell, managing director.

British American Oil Co.—J. C. Hall, manager B. C. division; A. E. Osborough, sales manager, B. C. division.

Campbell Motors Ltd. (Vancouver)—Leo. Harbour, a director.

Canadian Circulation Managers Association — J. O. Shatel (Montreal) president; H. H. Turnbull (St. Catharines), K. A. McMillan (Toronto), G. M. Cameron (Calgary) vice-presidents.

Canadian Anodized Products Ltd. (Aurora)—D. T. Sissons, general manager.

Canadian Paper Trades Association—E. B. Munroe (Toronto) president; K. W. Murphy (Toronto) vice-president; T. M. Hubley (Montreal) treasurer.

Canada & Dominion Sugar Co.—W. C. J. Meredith (Montreal) a director.

Canadian Oil Companies—W. Harold Rea, a director; R. T. Eyre, vice-president in charge of operations; R. C. West, vice-president in charge of sales; Douglas Robinson, secretary; H. F. Hoceker, real estate department manager.

Disher Steel Construction Co. (Toronto) — Thos. E. Boyce, president; Frazer Matthews, vice-president; Lewis J. Heney, treasurer.

Dominion Textile Co. (Montreal)—L. P. Webster, secretary and executive assistant; N. E. Kenrick, comptroller.

Dominion Bank — C. W. Jones, manager Hamilton main office.

Foundation Co. of Ontario — L. J. McGowan (Toronto), vice-president and general manager.

Foundation Maritime Ltd. — E. M. Woollcombe (Halifax), vice-president and general manager.

Foster Wheeler Ltd. (St. Catharines) — H. J. Carmichael (St. Catharines), C. L. Bailey (Toronto) directors.

Federal Electric Manufacturing Co. (Montreal)—Roy E. DeLay, vice-president and managing director.

B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. of Canada — Ira G. Needles, vice-president and general sales manager.

Gooderham & Worts Ltd. (Toronto)—J. L. Housley, sales manager, industrial, division.

The Halifax Herald Ltd.—Andrew W. Robb, president.

La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Co. — Chas. A. Gascon, a director.

Manitoba Labor Board — W. Elliott Wilson, chairman; J. B. Graham, J. James, R. B. Russell, Geo. A. Keates, S. B. Nitikman, Geo. W. Swan, members.

Montreal Stock Exchange — W. H. Dean, a member.

Morgan Trust Co. (Montreal) — D. Stewart Patterson, a director, and general manager.

Newcor Mining & Refining Ltd.—R. A. Kendall, president; Chas. E. Rea, vice-president and general manager.

Ontario Society of Photographers—Everett Roseborough, president; John Steele, vice-president; A. E. Bourne, treasurer.

Ontario Medical Association — Dr. C. C. White (Chatham) president; Dr. J. E. Carson (Brantford) president-elect.

Odeon Theatres of Canada, Ltd.—J. Arthur Rank, a director and chairman of board; H. P. Green, a director.

Ontario Government — Baptist L. Johnston, King's Printer.

Purchasing Agents' Association of Toronto — J. Russell Speers, president.

Quebec Central Railway Co. — W. Manson (Montreal) president; Carl Niderost, secretary.

Rubberset Co. (Gravenhurst)—D. W. Campbell, assistant advertising manager.

Royal Trust Co. — E. D. Parker, superintendent of branches.

Standard Brands Ltd. — Geo. E. McComb, Vancouver district manager.

Sicks' Breweries Ltd. (Calgary)—Geo. Howsam, assistant to president, and a director; Thos. Dancer, a director; Gordon A. Frisby, Regina manager; E. S. Neils, Lethbridge manager.

Trans-Canada Air Lines — Chas. Stanley Hewett, administrative assistant to trans-Atlantic operations manager; David Mathias, station manager, Dorval.

Upper Canada Law Society — G. W. Mason (Toronto) treasurer.

University of British Columbia—Geoffrey C. Andrew, assistant to president.

Wine Producers' Association—A. G. Sampson, president.

War Assets Corp.—Louis Richard (Montreal), treasurer and deputy controller; L. W. Slack, maritime regional sales manager (Halifax); Jas. F. Taylor, chief, special sales division; A. H. Boyle, director of merchandising; R. K. Smith, director of distribution; G. R. B. Whitehead, chief of legal division; G. W. F. Johnston, manager, K. R. Wigg, assistant manager, pricing and distribution divisions; B. L. Schurman, branch sales manager, Halifax; J. A. Adamson, sales manager, Moncton.

Get Us Some Plumbers Windsor Housing SOS

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR—Mayor Reaume, on an appeal from Toronto by Housing Enterprises Manager Douglas Storms, has broadcast an appeal for plumbers to help complete 114 dwelling units here. The project — one of those continuing in a nation-wide program recently reduced because of high costs — is being held up, with only five plumbers, two apprentices and a helper on the job.

It's
Jacket and Slacks Time
In The Store for Men!

Now's the time, with pleasant weather here again, to add a good-looking sport coat to your Spring wardrobe! For casual comfort, interesting contrast, all 'round wear . . . your sport coat will play a big part in your Spring and Summer social and sport life! The Store for Men is ready with a big selection of medium or lightweight tweeds, soft Saxonys, smooth velours . . . in a wide choice of colors and patterns. Sizes 36 to 44. Each 20.25 to 34.50

MEN'S CASUAL SLACKS

. . . Choose a pair of matching or contrasting suit-tailored slacks to go with your new sport jacket. You'll find herringbones, checks, and rich plain tones. Pair 8.95 to 14.35

Simpson's

The Store for Men —
Second Floor

CCL Wage Policy Committee Revived But Unions Acting Independently

This week the reconstituted Canadian Congress of Labor wage co-ordinating committee which started the strike ball rolling last year, met in Toronto to discuss an over-all campaign for higher wages.

But in view of the fact that all but one of the major unions in the CCL had already announced wage objectives, there appeared to be little co-ordinating for the committee to do.

On the face of it, it looked as if the CCL had re-formed the wage committee more for propaganda purposes than anything else. In any event, it can hardly be said to herald another round of strike action on the 1946 scale.

Without any official agreement or blessing from the committee, the CIO unions appear to have settled on an "asking" pattern of 15c. an hour, with most of them perhaps ready to take 9c. or 10c.

The latest unions to show their hands: The United Packinghouse Workers asking 15c. for 11,000 workers in the plants of the "Big Three"; the big United Automobile Workers believed to be after the same amount but nothing official.

UAW negotiations with General Motors began last Monday. All George Burt, Canadian director of the union, would say about wage demands was that they would be "based on the mounting cost of living and record profits of the motor car industry." Talks with GM plants at St. Catharines and Windsor will start next week, while bargaining with Ford will begin on Wednesday.

At the same time, the UAW is seeking a 15c. increase from Massey-Harris Toronto and Brantford plants. The union is also seeking to persuade the company to accept a conciliation board report which recommended a modified form of the union shop.

The Packinghouse Workers' agreement ends Aug. 1. Negotiations with Canada Packers and Burns & Co., are scheduled for early in June and with Swift Canadian early in July. In addition to the flat wage increase, the union wants to eliminate geographic differentials by bringing all rates up to the level of the basic Toronto rate of 70c. an hour. Other demands: the union shop and the 40-hour week. At present, maintenance of membership and the checkoff are in force.

• • •

Steelworkers Reverse Stand on Wage Policy

Charging the Government "has failed completely to hold the cost-of-living line" C. H. Millard, Canadian director of the United Steelworkers (CIO-CCL) announced the union had reversed its wage policy with regard to the basic steel industry. Earlier in the year Millard had said that the wage question would not be a factor this year. Now the union had decided to take advantage of open-end wage clauses in contracts with basic steel producers to reopen the question of pay.

But since the contract stipulates that wages cannot be discussed for six months after signing, the union's new demands can't be presented for another three months. What the USW will go after will likely be decided by the union's national policy committee in July. Until then, the strategy will be to concentrate on winning for workers in fabricating plants the raises won last year in basic steel.

• • •

Southam Suit Against ITU Begins June 4

The Southam Co's $250,000 action against officers and members of the International Typographical Union is scheduled to begin June 4 in Vancouver. The company declares that it lost $200,000 in revenue as a result of the strike against The Vancouver Province which was forced to suspend operations between June 5 and July 23, 1946, and incurred additional expenses of $50,000. The action will be the first of its kind in Canada and will have far-reaching repercussions on management-union relations.

In addition, a union action to prosecute the company under the unfair practices section of PC 1003 is pending. The company's appeal against the decision of the Ontario Labor Board giving the union permission to prosecute was dismissed by the National Labor Board (The Financial Post, May 10).

The strike against five Southam papers, now entering its second year, constitutes the longest and most bitter dispute in recent trade union history. It began when the ITU struck the Winnipeg Tribune. The union wanted its constitution written into the collective agreement. The company demurred. Shortly afterward sympathy strikes were called at other Southam units: Edmonton Journal, Vancouver Province, Ottawa Citizen and Hamilton Spectator.

The company's suit is directed against 81 former employees of The Vancouver Province who were members of the ITU, Woodruff Randolph, president of the ITU and Harry Finch, Canadian representative. In addition to damages, the company is seeking declarations that:

1. The defendants staged an illegal strike June 5, 1946, and are still continuing the strike.

2. They conspired to force the company by illegal means to do something it was not bound to do.

3. They damaged the company by defaming it, molesting employees and customers and continuing a nuisance adjacent to the company's premises.

The company also asks an injunction restraining the defendants from carrying out any of the activities complained of in the statement of claim.

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World Unemployment At Low Level

Unemployment throughout the world has generally been at a low level over the past six months, shows a survey of 24 countries by the International Labor Office. In the United States and Canada there was only a slight fluctuation but in Britain, the weather and fuel crisis loaded the exchanges with 2 million unemployed. In addition, there were another half million who did not register.

In countries formerly occupied by Germany, the dearth of manpower, especially skilled, has continued unabated and has brought unemployment to less than the 3% considered "normal." No recent figures are available for Japan.

Here is a summary of the world labor scene:

United States, 2.3 million or four out of every 100 in labor force; Chile, 5,700; Puerto Rico, 97,000; France 46,000; Germany, 1.2 million; Austria, 61,000 (end of 1946); Rumania, 6,000; Bulgaria, 3,100; Czechoslovakia, practically non-existent; Netherlands, 52,000 not including relief workers; Belgium, 131,000; Italy, 2.2 millions; Spain, 172,000 (June, 1946); Sweden, 35,000; Norway, 14,000; Finland, 2,500; Denmark, 90,000; Australia, 9,500; New Zealand, 100.

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Alberta Gets New Labor Legislation

Alberta is the third province to pass a new labor act in time to get into operation when the Federal Government dropped its wartime power in labor matters May 15. Divided into six parts the new Act makes it compulsory upon employers to honor the checkoff if requested by any employee. Once granted, it cannot be revoked for three months. Modifications of this are in the new Nova Scotia and British Columbia Act.

Employers are now required to make monthly rather than weekly reports as to emergency overtime work. The new work week must not exceed 48 hours in not more than six days. In any dispute over arrears of pay, the findings of a Board of Arbitration shall be binding on both parties. The Holidays with Pay section has been extended to give holidays for intermittent or seasonal work and for a partly worked year. The Industrial conciliation and arbitration section is modelled on the old Act.

The procedure leading to the negotiation of a contract is revised. Three days notice instead of 48 hours of a meeting for collective bargaining is now required. It is also an offence for an employer to refuse to implement a collective agreement. Other sections provide for confidential filing with the Minister of Labor of union constitutions and annual financial statements.

• • •

Closed Shop Banned In Sixteen States

The anti-closed shop movement is gaining ground in the United States although the signs are that there will be no restrictions in the labor legislation which Congress eventually passes. Already 16 states have banned this form of union security, while 23 others are considering such action.

But while the trend is unquestionably toward more legislative and legal control over unions, it is significant that the big, highly industrial states—Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc.—are not planning to prohibit the closed shop. New York is now considering a new labor bill to tighten controls over unions, but it doesn't go anywhere near banning the closed shop.

In view of the apparent reluctance of a Republican, anti-labor congress to write such restrictions into the labor law, it seems doubtful that the industrial states with their thousands of politically conscious trade unionists will do so. If they don't, outlawing of the closed shop by other states will have little effect on the status of labor nationally, as the mass of organized labor is concentrated in those states which are unlikely to take action.

At the end of 1946 the following states had laws either banning or regulating the closed shop: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, South Dakota, Arizona, Nebraska, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Wisconsin. This year these same states did the same: Georgia, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia.

• • •

57% For, 43% Against In Union Security Poll

To find out just how employers who have been operating with union agreement which include the closed shop or other forms of union security were getting along, Business Week polled 50 businessmen in plants, stores and offices from Boston to San Diego. Here are the results:

57% want the closed shop and all kinds of union security eliminated.

An impressive 43% disagree. Employers who have had it longest had the most favorable things to say for it.

59% felt that union security cannot be eliminated by legislation; that an anti-closed shop law would be unenforceable. Many even felt it would be an undesirable law.

40% are convinced that the banning of the closed shop would have no effect on their labor relations.

58% were sure the net effect on management of the elimination of union security would be bad.

52% thought security had reduced their labor difficulties.

Here are some of the reasons why 43% support union security:

It seems to give the union an incentive to settle disputes quickly:

Time lost in stewards collecting dues on company time eliminated:

Dues picket lines disappeared; also union organizing in and around the plant;

It halted organizing drives by other unions; eliminates jurisdictional disputes:

Control over employee relations centralized. Whenever there is trouble or some issue arises, the union is held responsible;

Labor costs standardized throughout an industry, thus placing an additional incentive on efficient operation. Cutthroat wage competition eliminated.

The most common underlying complaint of those who were against the closed shop was crystallized by the comment of one industrial relations executive. He said: "Gives the union too damn much power."

• • •

Steelworkers Hunting Reds in United States

The strongly anti-Communist CIO United Steelworkers union has uncovered one of its important U. S. officials as a Red sympathizer. He is Meyer Adelman, director of District 32 (Wisconsin and Illinois) who is charged with "maladministration in office and continued adherence and promotion of the tenets and ideology of Communism."

A union spokesman said a petition has been sent to international headquarters at Pittsburg asking for an enquiry into Adelman's administration. It was alleged that Adelman is vice-president of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born which, it was further alleged, is a Communist front.

At the same time, Herman Steffes, president of the state CIO, announced he would ask for an enquiry into the editorial policy of the group's own newspaper.

LETA EXPLORATIONS has given notice that it will make application to the Secretary of State for leave to surrender its charter. Assets of the company will be vested with Leitch Gold Mines and Moneta Porcupine Mines.

Wider Market Seen For Aluminum This Year

MONTREAL (Staff)—Is Canada's aluminum industry over the hump in finding markets for its product? Many observers think it is, but add that it is still too early for definite predictions.

Largely responsible for this belief is the recent announcement of Aluminium Ltd. that production in the first quarter of 1947 is up 30% over 1946, on a yearly basis. That figure, coupled with last year's exports, is a pretty sure sign that Aluminum Co. of Canada, the operating subsidiary, has more orders on hand.

In 1946 Alcan exported approximately 374.7 million pounds of aluminum in ingot or other basic forms (bars, blocks, blooms). Production last year is reported at 387.2 million pounds. On this basis the company does not appear to be stockpiling. With production now stepped up to roughly 506 million pounds annually chances are that orders for close to this amount are either on hand or in the offing.

One order on which Alcan is still working is the 460 million pound U. K. contract placed last year. Approximately 175 million pounds were exported to United Kingdom in 1946. If all of this came under the contract, it would leave an unfilled balance of 285 million pounds.

More Going To U. S.

Another encouraging sign, from the industry's point of view, is the quantity of aluminum being exported to United States. Last year approximately 22% of all Alcan's raw metal exports went south of the line. For the first four months of 1947 the percentage is 23% This figure takes on greater significance when it is considered that the U. S. tariff on ingot is three cents a pound.

Just how long Alcan can keep its American market is a matter for conjecture. It is understood that some, if not the bulk, of virgin aluminum going to United States has been taken by Reynolds Metal. Up to now, Reynolds ingot production has not been able to meet the demands from its fabricating plants, it is stated. Industry spokesmen, however, say they doubt if they can hold the U. S. market for long under present tariffs.

Last year Alcan did it by selling virgin aluminum at the lowest price in the world. According to DBS export figures, United States last year took 82 million pounds at an average price of 12 cents a pound. Exports to United Kingdom averaged 13.2 cents a pound.

Far Below War Peak

The 22% of exports now going to United States is important to Alcan's production schedule, at least until other markets are able to absorb greater amounts. Even with the stepped-up production of the first quarter 1947, it is still about 50% below peak wartime production.

Exports to other countries appear to be picking up this year. In the first four months exports to France have been over 11 million pounds; which is more than the total exports to that country in 1946. Belgium so far has taken more than four million and British India over three million. Total exports to the end of April were more than 68 million pounds with an export value of $8,737,159. In addition to exports of virgin aluminum smaller quantities of rods, wire, scrap, utensils and other manufactured items were also exported to a value of $2.9 millions.

Grade A Picture Always On At Newest Thing in Theatres

No matter what time you knock off work or finish dinner, you'll always be able to drop in on "I See a Dark Stranger" without waiting and take in "Who Killed Uncle Harry" later or not at all.

That's the new kind of movie service Toronto's uptown Hollywood (one of Premier Operating's Ontario chain, formerly Allen Theatres) is cooking up for its patrons.

The Hollywood next fall will open a new $125,000 wing adding a separate 735-seat auditorium to the old one of 1,056 seats; architect H. G. Duerr; contractor Principal Investments. Fairly common in United States but believed Canada's first two-in-one or duplex theatre since the old between-films "divertissement" and vaudeville went out, it will work something like this:

You get your ticket at one box office, wash up in one restroom setup, then take your pick of two auditoriums, foyers and films. The "Grade A" feature is always running, so you can see it first. If you're like an increasing number of moviegoers, you're choosier about double-feature bills than you used to be and may skip the "second" picture. But switching auditoriums to see the best film twice probably will be discouraged.

There is no particular advantage to the exhibitor beyond a larger and happier audience — he books his pictures on a royalty basis and pays about double when he shows double.

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Tenders for Debentures

Sealed Tenders for an issue of $1,500.00, Township of King, 3% Debentures dated the 1st day of July, 1947, due annually on the 1st day of July in each of the years 1948 to 1957, with interest payable semi-annually.

Being issued for the purpose of paying the cost of fire engines and appliances in the Police Village of Schomberg; will be received by the undersigned up to 6 p.m., Friday, the 13th day of June, 1947.

The highest or any tender received not necessarily to be accepted.

The above debentures will be redeemable in whole or in part at one hundred per centum of face value and accrued interest at any time prior to maturity upon thirty days notice.

H. G. ROSE,
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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Increasing Labor Costs Is Major Market Factor

Canadian and U. S. stock markets suffered another severe jolt in the past week. Leadership came from the New York market although in the subsequent action the Canadian market seemed weaker than the New York.

The Dow-Jones industrials average closed last week at 163.21, down 8.33 points in the week and barely above its 163.12 low of last October. The Toronto Stock Exchange industrials index finished last week at 163.41, down 6.72 points in the week.

Last Monday, the Dow-Jones industrials, after touching a low of 161.38, closed up 0.34 on the day and then went up very slightly on Tuesday. But the T.S.E. industrials index dropped 2.86 points on Monday and another 0.73 on Tuesday. Buying of professionals was advanced as one reason for the better tone in New York; it is not a factor in the Canadian markets. This left investors wondering which way to bet.

Touching off the current market drop is believed to be the signs of increasing labor unrest in the United States and Canada. Although U. S. legislative action was more favorable, there was the question of whether President Truman might veto the proposed legislation. In Canada, the revival of the C.C.L. Wage-Co-ordinating Committee, which was dissolved last fall and which directed strategy in last year's strikes, has added to investors' fears.

Evidence of continued buyer resistance, expansion of inventories (see story page 1) and an easing of new home and industrial building operations were other factors tending to offset good reports.

Net income of 385 U. S. firms for the first quarter of 1947 was 2% down from the last quarter of 1946—a fact that was taken as an indication that the peak of business earnings generally was reached in the last two quarters. Investors appear to give more weight to this fact than to the 131% increase in net income as compared with the first quarter of a year ago. First quarter earnings of the few Canadian firms which report them, are favorable.

On the other hand, the large volume of investment funds, the good 1947 demand indicated by many companies particularly among the heavy industries, the higher yield on stocks and the wider spread between bond and stock yields are put forward as reasons for a better market.

Analysts differ widely in their interpretation of market action. One group is convinced that the market will hold at its previous resistance level of 163.12 for the Dow-Jones industrials and that the present shakedown will place it in a stronger position for an upmove.

A more bearish group are calling the market to go down further, with about the 140 level for the Dow-Jones industrials mentioned.

In view of the uncertainty, many investors are taking the attitude that they would rather pay higher prices and see a little more stability ahead, than to buy at present — an attitude which does not give the market any support.

A really good market in stocks is not anticipated by many financial men until at least next autumn.

• • •

Annual Reports

Some annual reports are still appearing without any comments from any officer or with just a repetition of the balance sheet and earnings figures for remarks. Executives operating a business should be familiar enough with it to give some review of operations and prospects. Further, they should feel that their responsibility to their employers — the stock holders—requires more than the bare figures. Investors currently are looking for guidance, perhaps more than ever before.

• • •

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. annual report shows a two-year comparison in addition to its consolidated balance sheet, income and expenditure and surplus statements. A brief explanation is given under the title of the principal items. This is all helpful to investors.

• • •

Aluminum is Seen As Growing Industry

Aluminum is a metal of the 20th century. It received its first big impetus from World War I. Its use showed wide expansion in the 20's and like all other metals, it suffered from the contraction of the depression. Its possibilities for the future were amply demonstrated in World War II. Now it enters on a new stage of development. That is the opinion expressed in a booklet entitled "Aluminum Comes of Age" being distributed by Collier Norris & Quinlan Ltd.

As an outstanding unit in this growing industry, Aluminum Ltd. has prodigious possibilities for future expansion, the booklet states.

The booklet reviews the growth of the industry and of the company, lists some uses of aluminum by industries and products, and quotes eight factors surrounding its possible future uses. In terms of its chief competitor, steel, aluminum is nearly three times as cheap as 30 years ago and it continues to improve its relative position, the booklet states.

Suggests Insurance Premiums Be Deductible For Income Tax

The government might well consider allowing deductions of reasonable life insurance premiums from income for income tax purposes, James Muir general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada suggested at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association last week.

Justification for this he found in the fact that policies carried by breadwinners relieve the government, taxpayers and charitable bodies of many obligations for surviving families which they would otherwise have to assume. Recognition of life insurance this way would help young men to buy adequate life insurance.

Speaking as a banker he said a borrower's credit is affected by the life insurance he carries, and it naturally strengthens as the amount of his policies increases.

Importance of insurance in business he stated is indicated by its use, when a partner in a business dies, to liquidate loans of the partnership, or to enable surviving partners to buy the interest of the deceased.

Moreover when a concern is known to carry life insurance on its key men, creditors accept this as an indication that the concern is taking precautions to protect the business against sudden removal of important individuals. If need arises, moreover, the policies may be drawn on by loans or used as bank collateral, he added.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

VENTURES LTD. earnings dropped from 29 to 12 cents a share in 1946 with parity and rising costs affecting both gold mining operations and the nickel subsidiary, Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

A working capital deficit of close to $900,000 at the end of 1946 (see below) was occasioned by a reduction in dividends from associated companies and substantial payments to further development of such companies.

A number of years ago, the company decided to diversify its holdings by investments in Eureka Corp., Frobisher and others, President T. Lindsley points out.

Holdings in subsidiary and associated undertakings are reported as follows, at the end of 1946:

Subsidiary:	Shares	Interest %
American Nepheline	1,135,330	57.53
Anyox Metals	*	*
Coniaurum	1,434,000	51.83
Falconbridge	2,474,540	73.92
Frobisher	1,536,332	53.52
Hoyle Mg. Co.	1,676,946	94.67
La Luz Mines	1,122,813	77.46
Matachewan Con.	1,866,827	54.28
Metal Hydrides	63,911	86.09
Pelletier Lake	2,140,100	86.10
St. Eugene	894,689	*37.05
Others—carried at less than $25,000 each.		
Associates:		
Canadian Malartic	1,384,685	37.92
Consol. Beattie	1,733,676	39.11
Dom. Magnesium	111,097	27.77
Duport Mining	559,262	43.18
Eureka Corp.	298,320	11.93
Guayana Mines	198,950	9.95
Lake Dufault	1,248,897	49.02
New Calumet	187,201	5.35
Nipissing Mines	196,040	16.34
Osisko Lake	132,404	5.16
Pascalis G. M.	1,475,337	49.18
Sherritt Gordon	318,592	5.37
Tonopah Mining	117,260	13.47
Others—carried at less than $25,000 each.		

*Indirectly controlled.

Besides these holdings, an option is held on 310,000 shares of Sherritt Gordon Mines from Thayer Lindsley at $1.50 a share to Dec. 31, 1947. An option has been granted to D. H. Angus to Dec. 6, 1947, on 875,000 Consolidated Beattie shares at 50 cents a share.

Minor sales of Falconbridge, La Luz and Sherritt Gordon were made during the year, with proceeds used to finance Frobisher and Metal Hydrides. Amalgamated Larder and Opemiska Copper holdings were sold to Hoyle Mining Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Divs. rec'd.	$408,887	$863,257
Less: Int. pd., net	17,034	3,366
Gross earns.	391,853	859,891
Less: Exec. sal.	19,393	19,011
Legal fees	3,605	2,826
Admin. exps.	57,685	63,745
Prov. for taxes	1,156	63,265
Trans. to inv. res.	100,000	200,000
Profit for year	210,014	511,044
Less: Divds.	357,483	357,483
Deficit for year	147,469	†153,561
†Surplus.		
Earnings per Share	$0.12	$0.29
Paid	0.20	0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	......	$149,977
Accts. rec.	$17,209	11,003
Min. shs.♦	36,977	34,005
Total curr. assets	54,186	194,985
Adv. for exp.	16,375	16,373
Expend., sund. prop.	11,512	23,586
Shs. in & advs. to subs. & other cos.	15,171,896	15,138,400
Other shs. (cost)	13,598	3,687
Int. in patents	7,500	7,500
Int. in Ile Perrot site	85,958	96,011
Claims	81,028	81,028
Equip. & furn.	2,829	9,589
Total assets	15,454,883	15,571,159
Bank loan	871,664	......
Accts., etc., pay.	27,560	25,034
Tax reserve	40,458	76,818
Total curr. liab.	939,682	101,852
Res. assoc. cos.	2,983,588	2,883,588
Capital stock	9,343,348	9,343,348
Spec. surplus	120,761	1,027,398
Earned surplus	2,067,503	‡2,214,973
♦Market value	70,257	106,330
‡Reflects transfer of $515,453 to establish special surplus.		
Working capital	†885,496	93,133
†Excess of current liabilities over current assets.		
Cont. liab.: $632,000 in 1945.		

GOLD EAGLE GOLD MINES May 13 option installment has not been exercised and balance of agreement has been terminated for default.

LUCKY KIRKLAND GOLD MINES is to be dissolved June 2 and Provincial Secretary has directed cancellation of its charter.

Waterous Earns 54% of 1946 Net In 1st '47 Quarter

Earnings of Waterous Ltd., Brantford, Ont., are estimated at $64,591 for the first quarter of 1947, after full allowance for depreciation and taxes. This is 54% of the total net earnings of $119,672 for 1946.

Business in the second quarter of 1947 indicates earnings should be on a comparative basis with the first three months of the year, A. B. Vasey, president and general manager, states.

Public participation in this company was recently invited with the offering of 35,000 Class A 80c. cumulative preferred shares, at $16 a share, to yield 5%. Each Class A share carried a bonus of one-fifth of a common share.

Calgary Power Changes Set-up Refunds Issues

A new issue of $5 millions $4% cumulative redeemable preferred shares, par $100, of Calgary Power Ltd is being offered this week at $100 a share by Royal Securities Corp. In addition, $11 millions first mortgage 3¼% bonds due 1972 are being sold privately by Royal Securities.

Calgary Power Ltd. was incorporated May 12, 1947, to acquire all the assets and business (other than shares of Calgary Power Investments Ltd.) of Calgary Power Co. and to assume all its liabilities.

Capitalization of Calgary Power Ltd. after giving effect to the financing will consist of $11 millions first mortgage 3¼% bonds due 1972, $7.5 millions authorized, $5 millions issued, preferred shares, par $100 and 350,000 no par value common shares.

Proceeds of the sale of the preferred shares will be used toward discharging bank loans or other indebtedness incurred in redemption of the outstanding $5.9 millions 6% preferred shares of Calgary Power Co., which have been called for redemption on June 16, 1947, at $105 a share and accrued dividends. The outstanding $9,873,500 first mortgage bonds of Calgary Power Co are being retired on May 31, 1947.

Under the agreement, the new company does not obtain the shares of Calgary Power Investments Ltd., but instead, receives the sum of $525,000 cash, being the amount at which such shares stand on the books of Calgary Power Co.

Calgary Power Investments Ltd. was a wholly-owned subsidiary formed in 1945 to hold the shares and securities of subsidiary companies and other investments held outside Alberta. As a result of this change, the new company, Calgary Power Ltd., will now not control the Ottawa Valley Power Co., 85% of the shares of which were owned by the investment subsidiary.

I. W. Killam, chairman of the board of Calgary Power Ltd., is by reason of beneficial ownership of securities, in a position to elect or cause to be elected, a majority of the directors of the company, the prospectus states

West Kootenay Power To Sell Three Plants

A special meeting of shareholders of West Kootenay Power and Light Co. has been called for May 28, 1947 to consider and approve a plan for sale of three of its power plants to Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. for $8,450,000.

All the common stock of this company is owned by Consolidated Mining & Smelting but there is $500,000 7% preferred stock outstanding.

SANATORIUM PREVOST, Cartierville, Que., new issue of $400,000 bonds is being offered by Paul Gonthier & Co., Montreal. Issue consists of $75,000 3%'s due May 1, 1948 to 1957 and $45,000 3½'s due May 1, 1958 to 1966 and $280,000 3½%'s due May 1, 1967. Price is $101.50 and accrued interest to yield 3.40% for the 1967 maturity. Proceeds are for extensions to the hospital.

Canadian Shipping Wins Voice in Lloyd's Register

MONTREAL (Staff) — Canada's shipping industry has grown up. That is the interpretation which shipping men here give to the announcement that a Canadian committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has been formed. Composed of representatives of shipowners, shipbuilders, engineers and marine underwriters, the committee will be headed by A. L. W. MacCallum, general manager, Shipping Federation of Canada.

Canadian shipping men will thus be represented in the organization which classifies the bulk of Canadian ships. Of the 2.5 million tons gross merchant ships constructed in Canada during the war approximately 77% were built to Lloyd's Register's classification. It is stated that the majority of the 1.8 million gross tons of present Canadian registered ships is classified with Lloyd's Register.

Chief function of the Register is to survey ships and classify them according to certain specifications. The British Corporation, a smaller organization, does similar work. To have a ship classed with Lloyd's Register means dollars and cents to owners and builders, since it has an important bearing on marine insurance rates, it is stated. Principal surveyor of Lloyd's Register in Canada is Norman Dobson. During the war the Surveying staff was increased by transferring experienced surveyors from Britain and training Canadian surveyors.

Besides giving Canadian maritime men a voice in the classification of Canadian registered ships, formation of the committee will let them in on the "know-how" accumulated by Lloyd's in its 200-year existence. As far back as 1856 the appointment of surveyors in Canada resulted in improved shipbuilding workmanship and design, it is stated.

Members of the Canadian Committee are: D. A. Clarke; R. A. Clarke, I. H. Eakin; A. L. Lawes; T. C. Lockwood; T. R. McLagan; R. W. McMurray; R. P. Rees; K. Sharrock; R. B. Thomson; C. G. Ross, (representing the Montreal and Quebec District); R. S. Misener; H. H. Hewetson; G. C. Leitch; E. W. Schauffler, (Toronto and Lakes District); A. Cross; A. N. Jones; R. J. R. Nelson; C. Wilson (Maritime Provinces); F. H. Clendenning; P. B. Cooke; A. B. Graham; W. L. Hurford; H. A. Stevenson; C. Wallace (District of Vancouver).

Cdn. Food Prod. Results Better

Consolidated net earnings of Canadian Food Products for the 24 weeks ended Apr. 19, 1947 amounted to $236,154—up $32,903 from the corresponding period a year before. This works out to earnings of $9.45 on the 4½% $100 par preference stock, $1.84 a share on the class "A" (after allowing for preference dividends for 24 weeks period) and to 69c. a share on the common (after allowing for dividends for the 24 week period on the class "A"). These compare with $8.13, $1.51 and 53c. respectively for the same period last year.

Sales in every division are higher, Chairman of the Board, E. P. Taylor states. The amount of $6,815,175 for the period under review includes sales of certain companies not owned last year, and compared with $5,092,954 a year ago.

Expansion of operations since the beginning of the fiscal year has been carried out mainly by acquiring new locations for retail outlets and by modernizing and re-equipping the existing bakeries, commissaries and candy factories, it is said.

Authorized price increases were granted on many restaurant and bakery lines in January and numerous changes have been made in production and merchandising methods, to offset the rapidly rising costs of ingredients.

Balance sheet at Apr. 19, 1947, reflects the sale of $2.5 million 4½% preference shares in Nov. 1946. Working capital of $1,566,719 at April 19, 1947, compares with $523,216 at Nov. 2, 1946, and in addition, $1 million cash has been reserved to complete the present capital expenditure program.

KERR ADDISON GOLD MINES has declared an interim dividend of three cents a share, payable June 27 to shareholders of record May 31.

CHESKIRK MINES has received payment covering May 1 option installment on 50,000 shares at 15 cents a share. Issued capital is 2,820,005 shares.

Canadian Vickers Due to Meet Soon

MONTREAL (Staff) — Annual meeting of Canadian Vickers is likely to be held as early in June as possible, The Financial Post understands. The company's financial statements are expected to be ready within a week or two.

According to informed sources no definite action will be taken on a new plan for capital reorganization. It is considered possible, however, that some new directors may be elected.

There is still a stalemate in the proceedings to reorganize the company's capital setup. This was brought about when management's reorganization plan was rejected by preferred shareholders protective committee headed by J. Arthur Larocque (The Financial Post Jan. 18).

In a recent letter to shareholders, a new plan was submitted by the preferred and common stock representative committee headed by Harry Goldman, (The Financial Post, May 10).

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We have prepared an eight-page brochure dealing with the subjects indicated above. Copies will be forwarded gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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Roller Bearings Rolling In Canada for First Time

Canada's first quantity production of roller bearings has been achieved by Timken Roller Bearing Co. and its all-Canadian force of 235 young men and women whose ages average 29.

After months of building, tooling and supply trials, the two-year-old manufacturing subsidiary of Timken, Canton, Ohio, President William E. Umstattd, this week shifts to high gear in its new St. Thomas, Ont., plant, in charge of John W. Jolly and John McGinnis as general and works managers.

Product—Tapered roller bearings in 14 sizes. Taper gives ability to carry end-thrust as well as bearing load. Outstanding application, automobiles, plus wide industrial uses.

Price—About same as U. S. product including import duty.

Process—Grinding and assembling components from Canton (plans future plant enlargement to make components too). Grinds to finest tool standard—surface roughness tolerance 10 to 12 millionths of an inch—makes own measuring tools.

Production—Capacity and operating rate undetermined. Only now beginning to adjust lack of quantity-size balance in component shipments received. And output per machine group varies widely with frequent change in bearing size under process. At Canton, average machine group keeps humming on one size bearing. Difference at St. Thomas, with more variable size demand and smaller over-all output, is that machines are often idled for change-over.

Plant—Features luminous light effect via green tinted glass in major proportion of total wall area, sawtooth monitor roof; recessed fluorescent electric light fixtures, air conditioning, electric power conversion from 25- to 60-cycle.

EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Age 38 with 20 years practical experience in accounting — office management — credit management — finance — sales promotion and advertising. Desires responsible position with progressive organization offering good future prospects and reasonable remuneration.

Familiar with methods and routine of both large and small enterprises and capable of handling any size staff.

BOX 184, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO

More industries — greater payrolls — more consumers in Toronto each month

NEW INDUSTRIALS, APRIL, 1947
CANADIAN ADMIRAL CORPORATION LTD. have rented 16,000 square feet for the manufacture of automatic record changers.
CANADIAN DUFF-NORTON CO. LTD.—18,000 square feet for manufacture of water coolers, refrigerators and freezers.
EATON-CLARKE COMPANY—30,000 square feet—chemicals, dry-cleaning supplies, soaps, etc.
OFREX (CANADA) LIMITED—7,500 square feet—office supplies and equipment.
ALUMINUM CO. OF CAN. LTD.—Building addition to present plant for re-melting and core-knockout operations.
RUST CRAFT LIMITED—20,000 square feet—greeting cards.
CAMPBELL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.—Three acres and 38,000 square feet of building—sporting goods—exporting to 33 countries.
HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS LTD.—Two-storey addition to present plant to increase production facilities 75%.
SUNDSTROM-GRAY LIMITED—Brick building to manufacture radium-luminous devices.
UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT PRESENT—$2,000,000 printing plant for MacLean Hunter Publications—New biscuit factory for Christie Brown & Co, with almost seven acres of floor space—A $2,000,000 malting plant for Victory Mills.

TORONTO CONSUMER MARKET TODAY
Within a radius of one hundred miles of the city is one-sixth of Canada's population—One-third of Canada's consumer buying power—Average wage $33.23—Unemployment negligible.

TORONTO'S "HOME TOWN" NEWSPAPER
THE EVENING TELEGRAM
TORONTO CANADA
MONTREAL: E. R. CHOWN, Dominion Square Building

A circular descriptive of the
Class "A" Preference
Shares
The Great Lakes Paper Company
Limited
is available on request

The Class "A" Shares are entitled to receive fixed, cumulative, preferential cash dividends at the rate of $2.50 per share per annum, payable quarterly.

Price: to yield over 5%.

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Underwriters and Distributors
of
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Enquiries strictly confidential

BANKERS BOND CORPORATION
LIMITED
330 Bay Street, Toronto Telephone: AD. 6267

NEW ISSUE
$163,350.
GORDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
(Wallaceburg, Ontario)
Incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario

16,355 common shares of No Par value

Transfer Agent & Registrar—Canada Trust Co.

We, as agents, offer these shares
at $10.00 per share

A prospectus is now available, on request

W. G. THOMSON & CO.
Chatham, Ontario

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47 Sixth St.
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for experienced salesman in Foods representing coast to coast organization with several branches—quick advancement for man with ability. Good salary plus commission. State age, enclose references.

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Private wire connections with the Maritime Provinces and New York, Toronto and other leading financial centres.

WANTED - ASSISTANT
DEPUTY PROVINCIAL TREASURER
for Province of Manitoba

Applications are invited from capable men, preferably under 40 years of age, who feel they are qualified to fill the above position, and who, after a few years as Assistant Deputy, would be capable of assuming a position with much greater responsibility. Desirable qualifications would include a University degree, with training and experience in finance, law, chartered accountancy, or banking. Apply fully to:

MANITOBA CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
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EXECUTIVE POSITION
THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

One of our clients, an established financial institution, desires a manager for its investment department. Applicant must have sound judgment with good background of experience in buying, selling and analysing securities. Salary to be determined on the basis of qualifications and experience.

In applying state age and full details of present position. Applications treated in confidence. The company's staff know of this advertisement.

MACLAREN ADVERTISING COMPANY LIMITED
911 Electric Railway Chambers WINNIPEG

Managed Investment

Not Buying or Selling Says MacNab's Manager

"I do not feel justified in making further purchases of equities until the market stabilizes at some point in the future; nor do I feel justified in accepting losses in sound industrial stocks which appear reasonably priced on today's market," MacNab's manager says.

MacNab's Manager Says:

During the past month I have made no changes in your account, other than a cash purchase of 10 shares B. C. Electric 4% preferred stock at the issue price of $99.50. I am pleased to report that these shares are now quoted at a premium due to a heavy oversubscription of the issue and a continued demand for the shares of this company. There were over 5,400 shareholders of the old 6% preferred, with an average holding of less than 10 shares out of a total of $5,000,000 outstanding.

Your account has gained slightly in value ($114) during the past month, in spite of a downward general trend in the stock markets, both in Canada and New York. As at April 15 the Toronto Stock Exchange Industrial Averages stood at 168.39; at May 15 were 165.32 or a decline of 3.07 points. The advantages of a conservative investment policy are always highlighted when markets are bearish, whereas a too conservative policy in a bull market is quite a common error.

As your account is now quite liquid, with 40% in cash and government bonds, 30% in preferred stocks and 30% in common stocks, it is cushioned against a further decline in the market. Theoretically, the ideal position would be to liquidate all stock holdings in a declining market, buy in at the low and sell out again at the high point. This, however, is obviously impossible and the only practical investment policy is to maintain a reasonably liquid position, increasing holdings of fixed income securities as the market rises and viceversa in a declining market. At this point, I do not feel justified in making further purchases of equities for your account until the market stabilizes at some point in the future, nor do I feel justified in accepting losses in sound industrial stocks which appear to be reasonably priced on today's market.

Crisis Developing

It appears that a crisis is developing in Europe, particularly in the German occupied zones, due to a drastic curtailment of the food ration. Just what effect these disturbing conditions will have on our North American economy remains to be seen. It is true that the news becomes more bearish the closer the market is to bottom, and one should not be swayed by these reports too much, in view of the bright prospects for continued high earnings of our leading Canadian and American companies; particularly in the heavy goods industries, such as steel, railroad equipment, automobiles, electric manufacturing, and such service industries as electric power and telephones.

It is now clearly apparent that the United States must loan billions of dollars in the form of export credits to war-torn European countries and that the U. S. citizen is gradually realizing his individual responsibility to share in the rehabilitation of those countries ravaged by war, even though they are former enemies.

There is no question that the action of the junior gold stocks, since the budget was published, expresses a feeling of futility by both owners of junior and marginal producers, and the operators themselves. It is interesting to observe, however, that there has been no wholesale liquidation of the senior golds, of which two stocks, McIntyre and Dome, are held in your account; in fact, these stocks are higher in value than a month ago.

Diversification, in the final analysis should be the keynote of every investment program; and this policy will be carried out at all times in your account.

During month ended May 15, 1947, you received $20 in dividends, and withdrew the regular monthly $25 for living expenses.

The MacNab Account Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	Cost per sh.	*Market per sh.
	Common Stocks		
		$	$
15	Brazilian Tract.	26¾	21½
10	Can. Westinghouse ..	55	43
50	Imperial Oil	14	14⅜
15	Inter. Paper	49⅜	44½
100	B. C. Forest Prod. ...	3¼	3½
10	McIntyre	54½	58
30	Dome	18¼	20¾
20	Hiram Walker	24⅛	22½
30	Royalite	15¾	17
5	Consol. M. & S.	85¼	81½
	Preferred Stocks		
10	Argus, 4½%	100	93
10	Steel of Can.	86	84
10	Goodyear Tire, 4% ...	56¼	54
25	E. B. Eddy, A $1	22	20
59	Nat. Drug & Chem. A.	14¼	13
10	B. C. Electric	99½	101
	Bonds		
$1,000	Canada, 1¾%/48	100.85	100.50
$2,000	Can. Sav., 2¾%/56 ..	100.00	100.00
$1,000	Dom. of Can. 3%/66 ..	105.25	104.75
$1,000	C.N.R. 2¾%/67	101.50	101.00
Cash			$462.84
Prospective annual income			$569.40
Current market value of fund ..			$15,059.34
Average yield on original $10,000 is			5.69%

‡Valuations at close May 15, 1947.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

J. F. HARTZ CO. 1946 net profit was up 111% from the 1945 retained net profit. A substantial reduction in income taxes was largely responsible for improved showing. Notwithstanding the difficulties in securing merchandise and supplies, volume of business exceeded that of any previous year. At the end of the first quarter of 1947 sales showed a gratifying increase over the same period last year, it is stated.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	†$116,321	$178,206
Less: Deprec.	......	7,867
Income tax▲	54,125	140,895
Net profit*	62,196	29,444
Less: Divds. (old stk.)	25,000	30,000
Surplus for year	37,196	•556
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	24,069

•Deficit. †After depreciation.
*Note—Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share‡ and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Earned		
Excl. ref. EPT	$2.07	$0.98
Incl. ref. EPT	2.07	1.78
None paid.		
Com.: Earned		
Excl. ref. EPT	1.57	0.48
Incl. ref. EPT	1.57	1.28
None paid.		
Com. (old): Paid ...	§16.66⅔	20.00

‡Based on present capitalization.
§Paid Jan. 15, 1947; $20 divd. paid Feb., 1946, and $36.29 spec. divd. both deducted from surplus.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1946	Sept. 30 ■1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$18,596	$68,484
Accts. rec.	192,979	180,569
Inventories	165,172	114,077
Total curr. assets ...	376,747	363,130
Misc. assets▲	69,660	74,077
Fixed assets*	205,179	204,440
Total assets	651,586	641,647
Bank loan	18,868	56,850
Accts., tax., etc., pay..	187,030	147,121
Total curr. liabs. ...	205,898	203,971
Capital stock	150,000	150,000
Earned surplus▲	296,488	287,676
*After depr. of	207,507	205,729
▲Incl. ref. EPT	64,140	64,140

■Pro forma, after giving effect to capital change, Oct. 26, 1946.

Working capital	171,649	159,159

ECONOMIC INVESTMENT TRUST net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947 was up 5.2% at $88,005. Net asset value per share, based on quotations of listed shares and securities at the end of the Trust's fiscal year was approximately $69 compared with $73 at the corresponding date last year. Net income showed some increase during the year. The refunding interest savings from the 4% bonds will show up to greater extent during the current year's operations.

Classification according to type of investment shows 55.71% in ordinary and common shares, 29.82% in bonds and debentures, 13.44% in preference shares and stocks and 1.03% in cash.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net income	$133,980	$127,781
Less: Bond int.	37,551	40,000
Inc. tax res.	8,424	4,187
Net profit	88,005	83,594
Less: Dividends	80,000	80,000
Surplus for year	8,005	3,594
Times Bond Int. Earn.	3.57	3.19
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned ...	$2.20	$2.09
Paid	2.00	2.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash	$38,850	$32,171
Accts. rec.	333	122
Secs., less res.▲	2,843,626	2,843,159
Total assets	2,882,809	2,875,452
Accts. & tax. pay.	34,939	26,421
Divds. pay.	48,000	48,000
Bond int. accr.	7,500	16,667
Total curr. liab. ...	90,439	91,088
Funded debt	1,000,000	1,000,000
General reserve	125,000	125,000
Special invest. res. ...	559,579	559,579
Capital stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Surplus	107,791	99,785
▲Market value	3,715,000	3,954,800

REGENT KNITTING MILLS 1946 retained net profit amounted to $426,737 as compared with previous year's $86,387. The company's products continue to enjoy a ready demand and the plant is capable of a greater production when controls are lifted, it is stated. Company's properties were further improved by the expenditure of $514,575 for new machinery, buildings and dwellings during the year. Funded debt of $21,500 4% first mortgage bonds matured Mar. 1, 1946 and were redeemed, reducing outstanding bonds to $312,500.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$1,227,266	$722,048
Less: Bond int.	12,837	13,682
Bank interest	38,077	27,414
Depreciation	100,614	62,473
Inc. taxes	645,000	528,706
Bond expense	4,001	3,386
Net profit	†426,737	86,387
Less: Pref. divds.	25,600	25,600
Com. divds.	32,505	32,505
Surplus for year	368,632	28,282
▲Incl. ref. EPT	......	93,672

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus or deficit for year.
†Not including $1,062 prof. on sale of bonds.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	92.64	50.77
After deprec.	84.80	46.20
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$26.67	$5.40
Incl. ref. EPT	26.67	11.25
Paid	1.60	1.60
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	6.17	0.94
Incl. ref. EPT	6.17	2.38
Paid	0.50	0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$319,370	$441,231
Accts. rec.	571,915	540,843
Life assur., c.s.v.	9,825	9,072
Inventories	2,015,682	1,583,496
Total curr. assets ...	2,916,792	2,574,642
Misc. assets▲	318,173	324,435
Fixed assets*	1,171,099	2,027,029
Total assets	4,406,064	4,926,106
Bank loan & overdraft	1,159,247	855,354
Accts. & tax. pay.	928,226	822,800
Total curr. liab.	2,087,473	1,678,154
Deprec. res.	......	1,282,957
Funded debt	312,500	334,000
Cap. losses res.	40,270	34,869
Capital stock	1,180,108	1,180,108
Surplus▲	785,713	416,018
*After depr. of	1,370,505	......
▲Incl. ref. EPT	295,061	295,061
Working capital	829,319	896,488

RENFREW TEXTILES 1946 net profit was up 16.6%. With arrangements completed for purchase of remaining $11,000 7% bonds, the funded debt of the company will be completely retired. The capital stock of the company was reclassified and subdivided during the year. Every effort is being made to increase the future potentials of operations with a view to increasing the earnings of the company, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$45,134	$39,795
Less: Depr.	8,416	8,470
Bond int.	1,563	......
Income tax	15,517	12,554
Add: Invest. sale	2,250	......
Net profit	21,888	18,771
Less: Cl. A divds.	7,500	......
Old stk. divds.	......	8,421
Surplus for year	14,388	10,350
Earnings per Share* and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Earned	$0.88	$0.75
Paid	0.30	......
Cl. B: Earned	0.12	0.07
None paid.		

*Based on present capitalization; full year cl. A divd. deducted before cl. B earnings.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at	Dec. 31 1946	May 31 ■1946
Cash	$44,516	$37,585
Accts., etc., rec.	71,445	75,531
Inventories	104,093	102,888
Total curr. assets ...	220,054	216,004
Prep. exp., etc.▲	11,135	8,032
Fixed assets*	386,553	389,302
Total assets	617,742	613,338
Bank loan	6,500	......
Accts., tax., etc., pay..	43,825	49,692
Total curr. liabs. ...	50,325	49,692
Bond prem. res.	500	575
Invent. res.	18,959	15,400
Funded debt	20,000	23,000
Capital stock	224,100	224,100
Capital surplus	229,244	229,244
Earned surplus▲	74,614	71,327
*After depr. of	155,996	150,836
▲Incl. ref. EPT	3,810	3,810

■Pro forma, after fixed asset reval. and capital change.

Working capital	169,729	166,312

PARAMAQUE MINES has received payment covering 34,000 shares at 15 cents. Balance of the installment, together with each subsequent installment, have been extended for one month. Issued capital—2,310,705 shares.

NORSEMAN MINES May 1 option installment and each subsequent installment with Federal Trading & Agency Co. have been extended for three months.

PHILIP D. MACAROW

of Montreal has been elected a director of McKim Advertising.

See Stock Issue For Can. Breweries

Canadian Breweries Ltd. has applied to the Securities & Exchange Commission at Philadelphia, Pa., for the right to issue additional stock, D. C. Betts, president, announced.

The application was made merely because of the time element in the Commission's regulations, Mr. Betts added. An announcement regarding offering will not be made for some time.

An additional 200,000 shares will be offered to present shareholders, The Financial Post understands, proceeds to be for the company's expansion plans. Street reports suggest that present shareholders may be offered the right to buy one new share for each 10 shares held.

Purity Flour Mills Works at Capacity

Export demand for flour is keeping the plants of Purity Flour Mills Ltd. operating at capacity and this condition is expected to carry on through 1947, it is stated.

Rationing of flour to the domestic market was re-established in May, 1947, at 105% of 1945 consumption and will be on a strict monthly basis from August, 1947.

Net profit for the year ending July 31, 1947, will be at least as good as for the 1946 year, it is anticipated. Earnings of all milling companies continue limited by the subsidy arrangement which does not permit excess profits to be earned on flour milling operations.

An additional 647 cumulative preferred shares have been purchased in the open market and redeemed and cancelled, reducing shares outstanding to 39,043.

H. R. MacMillan Export Sets Up Pension Plan

H. R. MacMillan Export Co. has completed a pension plan for employees which will start immediately. Each employee of three years' service who has reached the age of 25 will be eligible to participate in a retirement annuity plan underwritten by the Dominion Government.

Both employees and the company would contribute with respect to future service, while the company will make a special contribution of $500,000 to meet the cost of past service payments on behalf of older employees with long-term service.

New Airplane For Percival

Production of a new airplane — the Percival Prince P-50 — and postponement of plans to produce the Percival Merganser, are announced by M. G. Brown, general manager of the Canadian subsidiary of Percival Aircraft, Bedfordshire, England.

The Percival Prince will be an all-metal, high-wing, twin-engined monoplane, similar in design to the Merganser, but having a greater wing span. It will be powered by two 500 h.p. Alvis Leonides engines which will give it a cruising speed of between 170 and 195 m.p.h. at 6,000 feet and a maximum speed of 200 m.p.h. It is tentatively planned to use Pratt and Whitney engines in machines assembled in Canada, but to have the planes so designed that the engines will be interchangeable.

Design and development work on the Percival Prince has been proceeding in England for some time and the Prince prototype is expected to fly before the end of the year. The first plane is expected to be in Canada around the end of the year or early in 1948.

Production of the Percival Merganser by the same company has been postponed, probably until 1948, because of delays in delivery of the required de Havilland Gypsy Queen engines, Mr. Brown states. The first plane of this type originally had been expected to be in Canada this spring.

About two months ago, Percival Aircraft (Canada) purchased the Weston Aircraft, Oshawa, Ont., which is now a wholly owned subsidiary. This company is presently busy in repair and overhaul work. The parent company is busy obtaining repair work for the subsidiary and also on market survey work, Mr. Brown states.

Shawinigan Revenues And Profits Are Up

MONTREAL (Staff)—Interim statement of Shawinigan Water & Power Co. for the three months ending May 31, 1947 reveals net profits at $900,446, up 22% over the corresponding 1946 period.

Gross revenues of $5,925,066 were up $444,425. Expenses increased from $2,746.095 to $3 millions. Fixed charges of $727,307 were down $25,085. Provision for income taxes for the first quarter was $509,811 ($495,412).

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AND
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SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE - NATURE LOVER'S RETREAT
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FISHING — Trout ponds, streams, fish hatchery
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Calgary Power Ltd.
4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares
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Preferred as to capital and dividends. Entitled to fixed cumulative preferential dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors at the rate of 4% per annum, cumulative from date of issue and payable in quarterly instalments. Redeemable as a whole, or in part by lot, on 30 days' notice at $108 per share plus accrued and unpaid preferential dividends calculated to the date fixed for redemption. Subject to the right of the Company to purchase such shares for cancellation at any time at or under the redemption price. Each share entitled to one vote.

Transfer Agents: Crown Trust and Guarantee Company, Montreal and Calgary.
Registrars: The Royal Trust Company, Montreal and Calgary.

CAPITALIZATION
(After giving effect to this financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
First Mortgage Bonds, 3¾% Series due 1972	*	$11,000,000
Preferred Shares, Par Value $100	$7,500,000†	5,000,000‡
Common Shares, No Par Value	500,000 shares	350,000 shares

* Subject to the issue of additional bonds as provided for in the Trust Deed.
† Subject to the right of the Company to increase the capital stock of the Company and to issue further Preferred Shares ranking *pari passu* with those now authorized to be issued upon compliance with the provisions of The Companies Act.
‡ This issue of 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds of the sale of these Preferred Shares will be used towards discharging bank loans or other indebtedness incurred to retire the outstanding $5,900,000 par value of 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Calgary Power Company, Limited, which have been called for redemption on June 16, 1947 at $105 per share plus all unpaid dividends accrued to that date, all as more particularly set forth in the prospectus.

We offer as principals these Preferred Shares for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us and subject to prior sale and the approval of counsel of all proceedings. We reserve the right to close the subscription books at any time without notice and to reject any or all applications and also in any case to allot a smaller number of shares than may be applied for.

Price: $100 per Share

It is expected that certificates in interim form will be available for delivery on or about June 16, 1947.

A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be promptly furnished on request.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX SAINT JOHN QUEBEC OTTAWA WINNIPEG
CALGARY VANCOUVER CHARLOTTETOWN HAMILTON ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

The Editorial Page

Of Vital Interest to All of Us

The National Foreign Trade Conference in Vancouver this week focuses public attention on a matter of vital interest to every Canadian. Few, if any, other countries are as dependent as we are on foreign trade. It is not a semiluxury that is nice to have, but our very bread and butter. Half a dozen of our major industries depend on foreign trade for the larger share of their total sales. This national conference at Vancouver as well as smaller regional gatherings elsewhere are all needed. It is of the utmost importance that every citizen should know more about a subject of such direct concern to him.

When he does he will understand why the ultimate success of Bretton Woods and the present international trade conference at Geneva, are of such major importance to Canada. If these prove moderately successful then we may expect to continue to sell wheat, copper, fish, paper, lumber and manufactured goods all around the world. If they fail, then a tough future lies ahead of us.

There is a lot more to foreign trade than opening some queerly marked box from China, India or Holland. There is a lot more, too, than loading some outgoing freighter with our goods at Saint John, Vancouver, or Halifax. There must be some way of paying for these goods and they must reach the final customer at a price he can afford to pay.

International trade cannot possibly flourish in a world of unconvertible or sharply flutcuating foreign currency, sky-high tariffs, quotas, synthetic quarantines or other restrictions. That is the reason why Bretton Woods and Geneva are so important. The first would provide the means of financing world trade, the second would clear away excessive national restrictions, keep prices down to where the consumer could buy freely.

In the meantime, we are trying to struggle along temporarily by extending credit to our major customers. We are supplying both the goods and the Canadian dollars to pay for them. We may have to continue this policy longer than we originally anticipated, but we can hardly expect to continue it indefinitely. Eventually foreign trade must stand on its own feet or it will dry up.

If We Want More Tourists

Twenty million visitors, most of them Americans, came to this country last year, bent on one form of recreation or another. They paid $221 millions for what they got. Many signs indicate that Canada is in for the biggest tourist season in history, perhaps a quarter-of-a-billion-dollar year.

Last year's record tourist business together with the rosy prospects for 1947 speaks well for Canada's hospitality but, warns the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus, the general feeling is that to merely hold this tremendous gain, Canadian operators have to provide better service.

This is what the Association has to say about it:

> "There is no place in our future scheme of things for ramshackle hotels, paintless lodges, woodshed camps, the dog-kennel type of roadside cabins, greasy spoon restaurants and dirty service stations. They cannot possibly create good will for Canada. They are hindrances, not helps, to our tourist advancement no matter how charitably one may be inclined to regard them."

There are signs that conditions which gave many resorts and camps more business than they could handle are not here to stay. Now then is the time for the industry to put its house in order. Canada needs better and additional accommodation; higher standards of catering. A crying need is better roads. The American Automobile Association says one of the biggest handicaps the Canadian industry has are its washboard roads.

The wartime slogan "make it do" cannot be profitably applied any longer if the tourist industry is to increase or even maintain the current interest in Canada's vacation resources.

Canadians "Dirty, Messy People"

"Canadians seem to be a dirty, messy people."

That comment of a recent visitor will surprise a good many of our citizens. But candid observation of our national habits indicates that there is an embarrassing amount of truth in the charge.

Many of the approaches to Canada give a pretty disagreeable first impression of our country. The Canadian apathy about keeping paint on buildings is one point that is shockingly clear to Canadians returning to this country. While other countries certainly have their dilapidated areas, we have frequently heard comment about the air of careless neglect which pervades too much of what the visitor sees as he makes his way into our country.

Nor do many of our towns and hardly any of our cities do anything for our national reputation. In other countries, many cities at least put on a very good front. What the visitor is likely to see is usually handsome, well-kept, clean. But in most Canadian cities, it is the dirty and the slovenly that is prominently on display.

Toronto is one of the world's dirty cities. It rates high among all cities on this continent for dirty air. It is wonderfully tolerant of garbage and rubbish piles. It is remarkably indifferent to litter and filth in its vacant lots and lanes.

One of our troubles is our belief that we are a clean and tidy nation. Anglo-Saxons for centuries have been saying that the dirt belongs to other races. But a dirty Anglo-Saxon family will quite probably win any international dirty family contest.

For a long time we have been using the war as an excuse for not doing many things. A national clean-up, paint-up job is long overdue. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been pushing such a movement during the past two weeks. Their work is all to the good. But a two-year drive by all decent Canadians is what's needed.

Britain Isn't Through

Some American observers have already written off Britain as finished; practically all the others are at least dubious about recovery. However, this is not the first time they have been prepared to go into mourning. They were doubtful, too, after the first world war, then amazed and thankful later when the patient recovered sufficiently to hold Hitler off alone.

The trouble is that the average U. S. citizen has always regarded Britain as an old-fashioned imperial power, drawing its entire strength from a string of tightly controlled colonies. Whether there was ever anything approaching that set-up, it disappeared years ago. But the idea seems to have persisted in the U. S., probably the result of a distorted teaching of North American history prior to the revolution and too many fourth of July orations.

Now when they see vast sections of the former British Empire setting up their own independent governments Americans are inclined to think that Britain itself must be finished. They forget that the withdrawal of British troops is merely the last step in a drama that has long been rehearsed and for which there has been ample preparation. They forget, also, that the last British redcoats pulled out of Canada in 1905 (at Halifax) and out of the other British Dominions not many years later, but economic ties between the Dominions and the British Isles have grown steadily stronger ever since. And the same can apply in the case of these later military withdrawals.

The sober-minded London Economist summarizes the development in this way:

> "It would be foolish to deny that the Empire has been, and is, a source of wealth to Great Britain. But the relations between Britain and the Empire are, in overwhelming measure, those of mutual interest. What Britain gets from the Empire is paid for in full—sometimes more than fully. It is true that the formal ties of sovereignty are being loosened, but in neither of the two aspects that really matter—strategy or economics—have any of the ties been severed, or even seriously frayed . . . The Commonwealth is a loose-jointed organization; but it is still a very effective one."

This same Economist, which can never be accused of being optimistic, now predicts that by the early 1950's most of Britain's present grave problems will be solved, provided there are work and courage at home and a reasonable understanding abroad. It does not minimize the difficulties, foresees a more serious crisis immediately ahead than the one faced last winter but it maintains that the framework is still solid and recovery is sure. "The danger is not that Britain will never be able to recapture the place it held in the world before the war," concludes the Economist, "but that it will be content with mere recapture and will not make an effort to keep up the race."

Businessmen Are Interested

The Edmonton Chamber of Commerce urges that farmers be allowed more deductions on their income taxes, such as salaries for sons and daughters working on the farm and for expenditures made to increase farm efficiency. In commenting on this interesting suggestion, Canada's largest farm publication, the Family Herald and Weekly Star, says this:

> "It cheers us up to note that businessmen in one city at least are taking a sincere and concrete interest in the problems of their neighbors, the farmers."

There are probably some businessmen who do not take as much interest as they should in the problems of agriculture, but the sweeping implication in the statement above is most unfair. Most businessmen are keenly interested in farm problems, if for no other reason than that a very large proportion of their business is directly dependent on farm prosperity.

It is perfectly true, as the Family Herald also states, that there has been much urban criticism of the way the income tax has been administered as applied to agriculture. In that criticism The Financial Post has been prominently associated. But neither The Post nor other critics have ever suggested that farmers or any other group should be forced to pay more than their fair share.

It is quite possible, indeed highly probable, that present income tax regulations as applied to farming are not always fair. Certainly any tax that discourages more efficient production would seem to be in that category as well as foolish. But the way to improve that situation is not to evade the tax, but to revise the regulations. Evasion by one group will only embitter other groups who have no loopholes.

In normal times there are few citizens indeed who actually relish paying heavy taxes, but they will pay them so long as they believe that all are faring alike.

German Food Crisis Inevitable

Because there is no mystery about its origin, there should be no surprise over the latest German food crisis. So long as Germany and Europe continue to be divided into two rigidly segregated areas, there are bound to be food shortages every winter and spring and very likely the threat of famine.

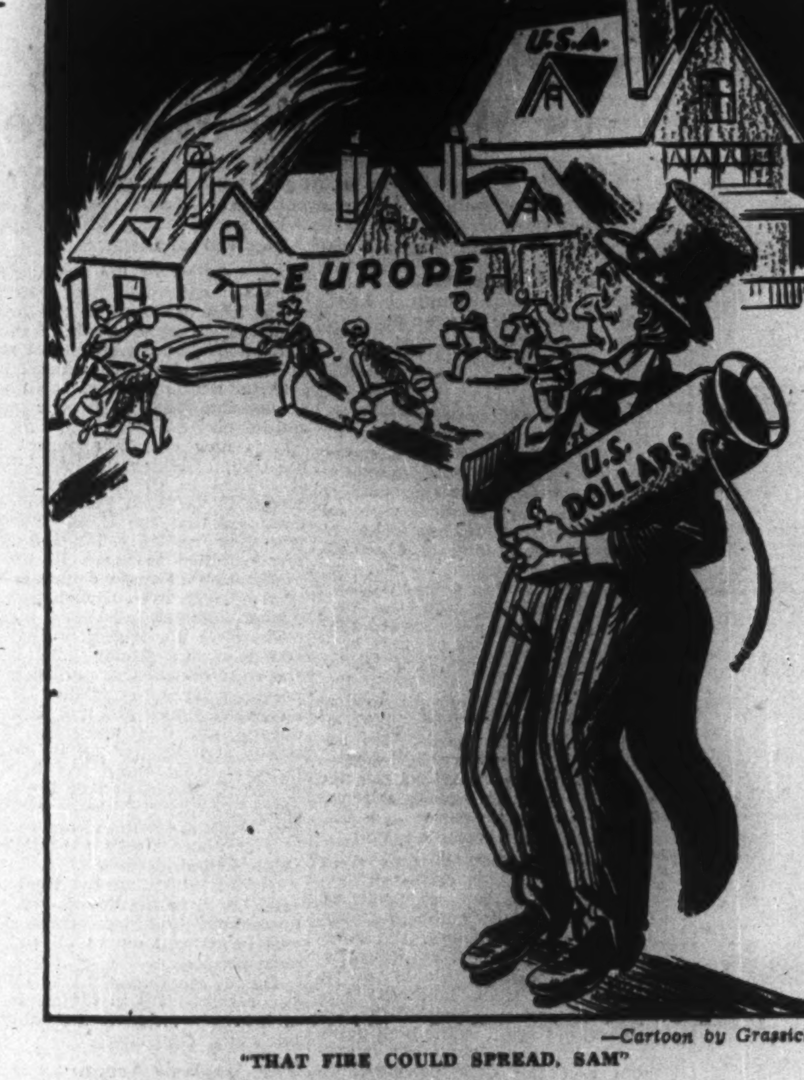
Poor distribution, and hoarding by local producers, may aggravate the situation, but the main trouble traces to the "iron curtain" which shuts off the surplus food-producing areas of Germany and Europe generally from the main industrial sections.

Normally there is an enormous movement of grain, meat and dairy products into western Europe and especially western Germany, from what used to be East Prussia, the Baltic, Poland and the Balkans. Now practically nothing is allowed to pass.

One can well imagine what would happen on this continent if we suddenly found all East and West traffic halted by a holeproof, unscalable wall running from Churchill to Florida. Eighty per cent of the population would be on one side, 80% of the food production on the other.

That is exactly the position in Europe today.

Eventually there might be some faint hope of unscrambling the traffic tangle which has resulted from this crazy new frontier but the basic economic problem would remain unsolved. Moreover, until it is solved it is going to get worse because there is little incentive now to produce on either side of the curtain, as each area was the natural and largest market for the other.



—Cartoon by Grassick.

"THAT FIRE COULD SPREAD, SAM"

Post Scripts

Heads Agricultural Institute

Dr. John Franklin Booth, newly elected head of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, really intended to be a lawyer. But three generations of farmers behind him proved too strong. When the time came to decide on a career he found the break with agriculture was not going to be easy. So he taught a few years in a Saskatchewan rural school first, then took a degree in agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan in 1919. After a short time with the markets branch of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture he decided that a Bachelor's degree was not enough for one who intended to make scientific agriculture a career. So a few years later he left Saskatchewan to pursue post-graduate training at Cornell University in New York State—an absence from Canada that lasted until 1929. During this period he received a master of science and a doctor of philosophy degree from Cornell University and became senior economist in the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. Returning to Canada in 1929, he organized the division of agricultural economics in Ottawa, becoming its chief, a position he still holds. Prior to his return, little had been done in this field in this country, but he was successful in building a qualified staff and in promoting a widespread interest in economic analyses of Canadian agriculture. In 1939 he was promoted to associate director of the marketing service.

DR. BOOTH

In addition to his contributions in Canadian agriculture Dr. Booth has been active in the international field. He served as vice-president of the American Farm Economic Association in 1935 and has been the Canadian correspondent of the International Association of Agricultural Economists since 1934. He has attended many international conferences on behalf of Canada including several economic meetings, the International Labor Board, and the food and agriculture organization of the United Nations. He was awarded the O.B.E. in 1946.

A member of the Agricultural Institute of Canada since 1920, he was vice-president in 1945-46 and latterly has headed the institute's scholarship committee, which has raised close to $50,000 for this work during the last two years. The institute, which was formerly known as the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, has branches all across Canada and one in Britain. It publishes two journals and represents a large number of trained men and women interested in agricultural research, administration and education.

Husky, dark-haired and of medium height, Booth still retains much of the athletic build he developed in his college days. He played rugby then and again with the Regina Rough Riders in 1919-20. He has given up that strenuous sport for golf, curling and fishing and is especially active with the Farrell's Game Club at Campbells Bay, Que.

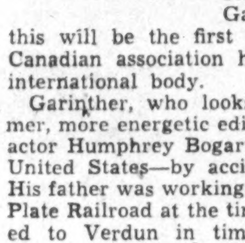
Though he happened to be born in Chicago, Booth has always considered himself a Canadian. For generations his people farmed along Highland Creek, just east of Toronto. His parents moved to the United States in 1893, paused a few years, then moved on to homestead in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

* * *

Hotel Spokesman

In picking Arthur Joseph Garinther as their president members of the Hotel Association of Canada are getting an energetic young man who at the age of 40 already has 24 years hotel experience behind him. In addition to managing the Ford Hotel in Montreal Garinther has for many years taken an active part in organizations which aim to promote interprovincial and international travel.

Arthur Garinther believes in such organizations and says he thinks they can be particularly effective in promoting interprovincial as well as international travel. It is probably appropriate that the Hotel Association has decided to join with International Hotel Association in the same year that the travel-minded Garinther becomes president. Garinther says this will be the first time that the Canadian association has joined the international body.



MR. GARINTHER

Garinther, who looks like a slimmer, more energetic edition of movie-actor Humphrey Bogart, was born in United States—by accident, he says. His father was working for the Nickel Plate Railroad at the time but returned to Verdun in time for Arthur Joseph to get all his schooling in Canada.

When Garinther graduated from St. Willibrod's High School, Verdun, in 1922 he was in the market for a job. The first summer he took what he thought was a temporary post with United Hotels Co. (Mount Royal). He remained there 10 years and took a turn at just about every job a hotel has to offer. During this period Garinther says he got to recognize guests by their signatures better than by faces or names. In 1933 he resigned as credit manager to accept the managership of the Ford—the youngest hotel manager at that time in Canada.

Busy as a hotel man's life is Garinther found time to marry Ann MacDonald in 1928 and they now have six children ranging in age from three to 16 years. He also took an active part in the Quebec Hotel Association; was secretary for two years and was president in 1937. In addition he has been a director of the Montreal Tourist Bureau for the past 15 years.

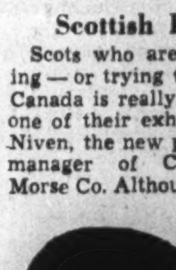
In his more youthful days Garinther played hockey and was a member of a hotel team which played exhibition games in United States. He is still a hockey fan and keeps himself in trim with golf and swimming when he has the time. Although he comes from a bilingual family (English father—French-Canadian mother) Garinther says his French is "not too good" due chiefly to lack of practice. He is a member of the St. Anthony Roman Catholic parish in Montreal.

* * *

Scottish Demonstrator

Scots who are always demonstrating — or trying to — that business in Canada is really run by Scots, use as one of their exhibits George Murray Niven, the new president and general manager of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Although it is 27 years since short, sturdy, George Niven left his native Scotland, the "burr" is still on his tongue.

Niven was 19 when he left his home at Hamilton, near Glasgow, in 1920 to visit relatives in New York and Chicago. The move became permanent. In Chicago he got his first job with a firm of chartered accountants—the same firm for which he had worked back home. Three years later Niven joined Fairbanks-Morse in the accounting department.



MR. NIVEN

In 1925 he was moved to the company's Florida territory. Just about that time Niven got an idea: he wanted to be a salesman. He sold his superiors, then proved he could sell scales. Seven years later he became manager of the Seattle branch. It was there that he first got acquainted with Canada and Canadians.

He liked this country well enough to welcome a move to Canada in 1944 as Montreal branch manager.

Since 1945, when he was appointed vice-president and general sales manager of Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, Niven has travelled from Halifax to Vancouver six times. He says he will still have plenty of travelling to do in his new position since he tries to visit each of the 15 branches across the country twice a year. Besides this he finds he has to squeeze in several trips to U. S. every year.

The Nivens have a son and daughter in United States. He is a member of the Engineers Club; is a Presbyterian.

* * *

World Traders' Host

Questions of decisive importance for Canada's world trade future are getting intent study of exporters and importers at Vancouver this week at the Fifth National Foreign Trade Conference of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in collaboration with Vancouver Board of Trade.

Host to traders at the conference is Thomas Braidwood, 53, chunky, youthfully enthusiastic president of Vancouver Board of Trade, vice-president and general manager of the big B. C. Drugs Ltd., and reputedly one of the most active business and clubmen in the West. A colorful accomplished speaker, Braidwood finds time out from his own busy office and from Board of Trade and club activities for an equally active part in politics and charitable work.

Born in Scotland, and a "certificate of merit" graduate of Tollcross School, Lanarkshire, he came to Canada and British Columbia at 14, joined Marett & Reid as a druggist apprentice at 15, broke drug training at 16 to spend a couple of years in advertising with Universal Publishers. He joined the drug wholesaling firm of J. A. Tepoorten Co. at 18, rising to manager of its Victoria branch at 24; in 1923, at 30, returned to Vancouver as Tepoorten's branch manager there; in 1928, at 35, became sales manager of B. C. Drugs when the firms amalgamated, later a director and now vice-president and manager.

A strong Liberal, Mason, Presbyterian and Rotarian, Tom Braidwood has been president of the Vancouver Burrard Liberal Association and Vancouver Liberal Council; is a director of Rotary and of St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, a Roman Catholic organization.

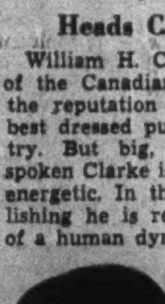
An avid gardener and fisherman "when I steal the time," he is also a governor of Vancouver City Archives, often lunches, usually hurriedly, at his club (the Vancouver). Son Darrell Thomas Burns Braidwood, graduate of University of British Columbia and Osgoode Hall, Toronto, is a rising young Vancouver lawyer.

* * *

Heads Canadian Club

William H. Clarke, new president of the Canadian Club, Toronto, has the reputation of being one of the best dressed publishers in the country. But big, over-six-feet, quiet-spoken Clarke is also one of the most energetic. In the field of book publishing he is regarded as something of a human dynamo, travels a lot, is full of ideas and a worker. He and his wife are the team behind Clarke, Irwin & Co. He is president, she is vice-president.

At the University of Toronto, Clarke studied political science and economics. He was also active in the dramatic society and in private life today still takes a keen interest in the theatre, music and art.



MR. CLARKE

Upon graduation he joined what was then the MacLean Publishing Company, now Maclean-Hunter. His work here brought him in touch with the late Hugh Eayrs, who introduced him to the field of book publishing and made him manager of the educational and medical departments of the Macmillan Co. He left Macmillans in 1930 to found (with his brother-in-law) his own firm, Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. This firm commenced as Canadian agent for six British educational publishers, but was planning educational and general publications under its own imprint within a few months of its inception, and today is one of the largest publishers of educational books in Canada. In April, 1946, it became Canadian agent for Jonathan Cape and B. T. Batsford.

In 1936 Clarke also became Canadian manager of the Oxford University Press. Almost immediately, the Canadian branch of the ancient British publishing company entered the field of general publishing, and under Clarke's guidance has presented the public both here and abroad with books by Emily Carr, Malcolm MacDonald, Edgar McInnis, R. A. MacKay, Robert Finch, Wilfrid Eggleston, Watson Kirkconnell and many other Canadians.

Stop Me If—

Father: "The man who marries my daughter will get a prize!"

Suitor: "May I see it, please?"

"Jack comes to see me every night now. D'you think that means anything?"

"Either that he's in love with you—or that his landlady has run out of coal."

An old Irishman collapsed in the street and a crowd soon gathered, all trying to help and each making suggestions.

One, Maggie Riley, kept shouting, "Give the poor man whisky," but little attention was paid to her.

Then the agonized voice of the Irishman rose above the din: "Will the lot of ye hould your tongues and let Maggie Riley speak."

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

No Real Attempt Yet

Montreal Gazette

Analysis of federal budget estimates reveal that the overall reduction in projected spending is the result mainly of automatic drops in costs for the armed forces, war production and demobilization expenses. Against these reductions, which obviously took no greater effort by Government fiscal experts, the estimates for 17 out of 28 departments show gains over 1946-47. Some of the increases are small or readily explainable; others are of formidable proportion, such as the boosts of $11,000,000 for the Labor Department, $13,000,000 for Health and Welfare, and $10,200,000 for Reconstruction, $3,900,000 for Public Works, and $5,000,000 for National Revenue.

The persisting postwar bulge in both the size of the public payrolls and departmental spending can in part be accounted for and perhaps justified by various factors. The country's growth in the past seven years requires some expansion of government services. Pay scales and costs of materials have risen. The Government has assumed new commitments, both temporary and permanent, in the spheres of veterans' welfare, social security and service administration.

But such mitigating considerations fail to explain why the taxpayer should apparently be fated to maintain two billion dollar budgets in the postwar era, or why the Government cannot make more decisive headway toward cutting inflated payrolls and expenditures generally. A much more convincing effort to comb out unnecessary personnel and eliminate unnecessary spending will have to be made before the average taxpayer is satisfied that a really energetic and effective attempt has been made to reduce the burden of government on his pocket.

Other People's Views

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC should come to an agreement with Ottawa, says the **Napanee Beaver** (Napanee, Ont.): "Premier Drew has said, time and again, that no tax agreement will be made between Ontario and the Dominion, unless another conference of the Dominion and all the provinces, is held. That certainly would have been the most satisfactory way of determining a general policy on taxation. Unfortunately, however, that method has not been adopted by the other provinces—one after another, they have signed. It is to be hoped that before long, the remaining provinces of Ontario and Quebec will make their settlement with the Dominion Government and end the uncertainty that now beclouds the relationship. That done, the wise and sane procedure, as Premier Macdonald suggests, is a yearly conference between all the provinces and the central government, where all differences could be ironed out, and policies decided."

MONEY AND NOT PROVINCIAL RIGHTS is what matters, argues the **Halifax Herald**. Referring to Nova Scotia's acceptance of the Dominion Government's tax offer it states: "Our provincial financial position on the basis of the proposed agreement will be better by millions of dollars than it is today. Just how many millions is difficult to determine in the absence of adequate comparative figures. And since this is wholly and solely a matter of money, that is what counts—not nebulous talk about 'provincial rights' that are not affected, at all."

THERE IS TOO MUCH TAX EXEMPTION of publically owned properties in the opinion of the **Winnipeg Tribune**. "Distinction must be made between government property used for ordinary administrative purposes and government property used for commercial purposes, as for example the sale of liquor or power distribution. In the case of government commercial properties they should, in fairness, pay the same taxes as similar commercial enterprises operated by private persons or corporations."

CANCELLATION FOR LIFE of hunting licenses to anyone responsible for a fatal shooting accident, advocates the **Windsor Star**. "There is simply no excuse for shooting a man in mistake for an animal, or for the unintentional discharge of a shotgun or rifle. Anyone guilty of such carelessness is not a fit person to carry arms in the woods."

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulations
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May 24, 1947

The Provincial Roundup

British Columbia

Deny Hart Quitting

Forecasts of the resignation of Premier John Hart are "without a grain of truth," Attorney-General Gordon Sylvester Wismer (sometimes mentioned as a possible successor to Hart) insisted; lashed at "armchair strategists and prophets, who by spreading such stories, are doing a real disservice to the province . . . spreading the idea that the Coalition Government is seething with discord and about to fall apart." The Coalition, Wismer insisted, "could be carried on indefinitely, giving good government, and bringing in progressive measures, for the benefit of the province and its people." (Elsewhere, rumors persisted that Premier Hart would soon go to (1) the Senate (2) the Canadian High Commissionership in his native Eire (3) the International Joint Commission; that he might be succeeded by (1) Rhodes scholar James Sinclair, 39, MP for Vancouver North (2) Parliament's No. 1 bag-piper, Tom Reid of New Westminster.

Won't Sell City Hall: Victoria voters vetoed, 1,803 to 1,216, a proposal to sell the present City Hall for a department store site, without definite provision for replacement. Women voters predominated in killing the project (which would have required a three-fifths majority, for adoption).

Big Fruit Year: Okanagan Valley fruit growers hoped to come close again this year to 1946's record $25 million crop, although conceding they might not quite reach it. Forecasts were: Apples, 7,000,000 boxes (about 80% of 1946); peaches, nearly 2 million boxes, up 15%; apricots, 460,000 boxes, up 15%; pears unchanged; cherries more than double; grapes up substantially; prunes up possibly 10%; cantaloupe probably unchanged.

• • •

Alberta

Polish Vets on Way

Partial aid for help-hungry Alberta (and Manitoba) farmers was on the high seas this week; a contingent of Polish war veterans, for placement in areas where a new sugar beet crop is being planted. This province expected a total of between 300 and 400 such immigrants during the summer.

Materials Still Scarce: Board of Public Utility Commissioners, since Jan. 1 had approved debenture borrowings for cities, towns and villages, school and municipal hospital districts, totalling $2,743,000 (school districts $1,057,000; cities $800,000; towns and villages $687,000; hospital districts $199,000). Shortage of materials, however, might force deferment of many of the projects planned.

Enlarge University: Construction of a $1.2 million library for University of Alberta, part of a $20 million six-year program, was scheduled to start this year. Two wings of the Medical Building were already nearing completion, at a cost of over $900,000, with a third (cost $600,000) to be added later.

• • •

Saskatchewan

CCF to Invoke Peers

Socialist signals appeared to be crossed somewhere. At Ottawa, CCF-er Frank Jaenicke of Kindersley had sponsored a bill to abolish Privy Council appeals. But in Regina, Premier T. C. Douglas planned to appeal to the British peers, from the Supreme Court of Canada judgment invalidating the province's Farm Security Act. Meanwhile, he pledged, the Government "use all its powers" to protect farmers.

Counter Sleeping Sickness: Heavy snow during the winter foreshadowed heavy mosquito infestation, with danger of an encephalomyelitis (sleeping sickness) epidemic among cattle, and possibly among humans, Dr. J. G. Rempel, University of Saskatchewan biologist, warned. He counselled farmers to drain ditches and pools in which the insects' eggs might incubate; also to resume vaccination of horses against the disease, a precaution neglected for several years.

Silk for 17: Seventeen lawyers became His Majesty's Counsel, learned in the Law, in the first list of K.C.'s appointed in the province in a decade (in 1937, appointments totalled 61). The list played no favorites, included CCF, Liberal and Progressive Conservative names. (Under a 1945 amendment, new K.C.'s must be okayed by a committee made up of the province's two Chief Justices, two barristers representing the Law Society, and the attorney-general, in order to escape suspicion of political bias.)

Big Air Survey: Approximately 300 sq. miles of provincial forest lands in the Doro-Smoothstone area have been photographed as the first step in the province's aerial timber survey, Resources Minister J. L. Phelps announced. The program calls for photographing of approximately 1,600 sq. miles in that region, and another 1,000 in the Porcupine forest preserve near Hudson Bay.

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Manitoba

Boost Civil Service Pay

Moving to end three years of negotiation, the province offered some 2,300 civil servants salary increases averaging $145 yearly, as recommended in February by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (The Financial Post, Nov. 9, 1946). The offer would be retroactive to April 1, 1947, and would include "equitable" cash benefits for civil servants pensioned off since 1944. The service had been insistent that salary increases be further retroactive.

Bond for Realtors: Realtors operating in Greater Winnipeg henceforth must post a surety bond with the Municipal and Public Utility Board before doing business—$1,000 in the case of an agent, $500 for a salesman. The rule was imposed at the request of the Winnipeg Real Estate Board, as a step toward enforcement of higher standards in that business. The Municipal Board will also be empowered to initiate inquiries, in cases where it suspects improper practices. Hitherto, it could only act on complaints submitted, and supported by affidavit.

Start $4 Million Road: The first stage on the province's $4 million all-weather tourist highway from Winnipeg to the international boundary (The Financial Post, Mar. 1) was to be undertaken this year: grading of 35 miles of road, approximately half the total distance involved, at cost of $850,000. Still unanswered, in the face of pressure from competing groups, was the question of whether the route to Emerson would lie along the east or the west side of the Red River.

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Ontario

Oliver is Leader

The Liberal convention surprised few, if any. Despite a last-minute boom, reportedly Ottawa-sponsored, for Colin Campbell, one-time public works minister, the leadership went to Farquhar R. Oliver on the first ballot (The Financial Post, May 3). A veteran, at 43, of 21 years' service in the House, Oliver was the eighth Liberal leader in the provincial field since Mackenzie King had donned the federal mantle (his predecessors, Mitchell F. Hepburn, Harry Corwin Nixon, Gordon Daniel Conant, William Edmund Newton Sinclair, Francis Wellington Hay, Herbert Hartley Dewart, William Proudfoot).

The two-day convention drafted a platform calling for profit-sharing, universal franchise at 18, and establishment of the right of citizens to sue the government.

Can Little Asparagus: With asparagus cutting under way in Western Ontario this week, the outlook was that not much of the crop would find its way into cans. Growers said high labor costs—since the vegetable must be hand-harvested — necessitated new price levels, 16c. lb. for Grade A, 13c. for Grade B. One packing company indicated that it would can only the crop taken off a farm which it owns outright—and that only because it was reluctant to abandon the market completely.

Cocktails Costly?: Judge W. T. Robb, Liquor License Board Chairman, thought prices in cocktail bars "pretty high"; doubted that the average Ontarian could patronize such establishments at prevailing rates, but stressed that his Board had no authority to fix prices. Earlier, however, it had been suggested that licenses could be suspended or cancelled, if the public was gouged. (In the first month of operation, only 18 premises had been licensed: In Toronto, 6 hotels, 3 restaurants or night clubs, 5 private clubs; in Ottawa 2 hotels; in Windsor 2 hotels).

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Quebec

Accidental Salvage

A "sister act" between the carriers Beaverburn and Beaverlake saved Canadian Pacific Steamships $5,000 in equipment, it was disclosed in Montreal. Beaverburn, en route to England, dropped anchor 15 miles below Quebec because of poor visibility. The starboard anchor cable parted, carrying away the anchor and 77 fathoms of chain.

Two days later the Beaverlake left Montreal and, under similar weather conditions, dropped anchor at approximately the same spot. Her anchor fouled the Beaverburn's lost anchor and cable, dragging it along. Using a 40-gallon oil drum for buoyancy, the skipper and crew of the Beaverlake salvaged the equipment.

See Beaver in Action: Beavertown, one of the province's unique tourist attractions, was to open for the season this week (May 24). In that colony, some 12 miles north of Montreal, in Terrebonne Parish, beaver have been trained by their owner to demonstrate their engineering technique for visitors. Nocturnal in habit, they stage their performance between 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

New "Flag Incident": St. Roch's Church, one of the largest in Quebec city, had its second "flag incident" in eight months, as its rector, Rev. Philippe Ferland, ordered a Union Jack removed from the casket at the funeral of an army officer veteran of two wars. Rosaire Jobidon, director of auxiliary services for Quebec veterans' hospitals, protested "this deliberate affront to the flag we fought under"; insisted "the vast majority of us are definitely opposed to Cure Ferland's opinions and his public demonstrations of his intense nationalism." But ecclesiastical authorities repeated the ruling they had given in a similar instance last September: "Each cure is in charge of his own church and parish."

Teachers Ask Pay Boosts: Approximately 10,000 Roman Catholic teachers will seek salary increases ranging from $200 to $600 yearly, in September, their General Corporation announced. Their demands: Rural male teachers, minimum $1,200, with an annual increment of $100 to a $2,500 maximum; female, minimum $800, increment $75 to $1,600. Urban male teachers, $1,500, increment $150, to $3,200; female $1,000, increment $100, to $2,200. (Simultaneously, Ottawa branch of the Ontario English Catholic Teachers' Association forecast mass resignations next month, because of present salary levels.)

JOHN J. F. BANCROFT

vice-president and general manager of Jenkins Bros. Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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New Brunswick

Drain Marshlands?

After reclamation of vast "dust bowl" areas in the western provinces, through irrigation, the Maritimes hoped for similar federal action, in reverse, here—a drainage project which would reclaim rich tidal marshlands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Predicting such action soon Agriculture Minister A. C. Taylor of New Brunswick said it would eliminate the need to import nearly 125,000 tons of feed yearly into that province. Nova Scotians said beef cattle herds could be doubled, if 30,000 acres now inundated, could be utilized.

Aerial Forest Patrol: A newly organized veterans' project, Bathurst Air Services Ltd., was to provide the province's aerial forest patrol this year. "A more efficient method of forest fire control, and a real economy" Lands and Mines Minister R. J. Gill believed. One plane will be on full-time duty, with others available on call from May through October, the period of greatest hazard. Regular bases are established at Fredericton, Bathurst and Moncton, with landing privileges also being arranged at Chatham, St. Stephens, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Andover and other points. The company's planes will also be available for aerial photography.

Boston Woos Nurses: An already acute nursing shortage might be aggravated, the province feared, if Maritime girls were lured by Boston, to train at Long Island Hospital school there. The Massachusetts capital offered $25 a month, in addition to room and board during a three-year training period.

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Nova Scotia

Ask Milk Price Boost

Nova Scotians awaited a verdict from the Board of Public Utilities, which might add $1 million a year to their milk bills. Increases sought by producers and distributors would represent an additional two cents a quart (present price range 13 to 15c.).

More Mounties Soon: The province expected an additional 40 Royal Canadian Mounted Police (bringing the total to 165) soon, in response to requests from several towns, for federal, rather than municipal, policing.

Trams Vanishing: Street car lines were one step nearer extinction in the province today, with granting of permission to Cape Breton Bus and Tram Co. to substitute buses for trams on the route between Glace Bay and Sydney. Halifax remained the only city with street car service, and plans to replace it with trolley buses were afoot.

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Prince Edward Island

Lobstermen Worry

Maritime lobster fishermen found the going tough this season. Storms and cold weather prevented many Islanders from placing their gear; shortage of bait also hampered early operations, until herring became more plentiful. Lobsters were selling at prices considerably below last year's but higher than some pessimists had feared, in Charlottetown. Fishermen of the Merigomish area of Nova Scotia called a strike, in demand for higher prices; said it costs them 11c. lb. to land a catch which brings them 10c. They cited increases of more than 100% in twine and rope prices, within a year.

78-Hour Work Week "Too Long": The strike fever spread, this week, to the Queen's County village of North Rustico, on the Island's north shore. Clerks in three general stores there demanded shorter working hours; said they now work a 78-hour week (13 hours a day including all holidays); insisted that even if their terms were granted, they would still have a work week eight hours longer than the industrial average.

Beautify Rural Areas: The Island's Rural Beautification Society (recently incorporated by act of the legislature) sponsored a campaign for improved homes, schools and community halls in rural areas, with cash prizes up to $100 in each group, and special awards as well; made nursery stock available to contestants at special rates. Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Bernard is honorary president of the society; Lt.-Col. E. W. Johnstone, Kensington, president.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	APR.	MAR.	FEB.	JAN.	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dom. total revenue	....	....	....	256.6	236.7
Dom. total expend.	....	....	....	170.8	246.9
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	239.8	199.7	185.1	222.3
Retail sales index (no.)	....	233.3	188.3	181.1	210.3
Country store index (no.)	....	178.4	151.1	148.7	168.9
Wholesale sales index (no.)	....	256.5	231.7	237.5	234.0
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	159.1	156.7	156.8	155.3	138.7
Bank debits	....	....	229.4	236.3	215.7
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	7,355	7,346	7,126
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
●Production ratio	101.0	101.8	101.0	101.1	98.8
●Shipment ratio	108.8	102.1	94.7	94.1	96.7
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.)	....	190.7	124.3	124.2	128.8
Cars (D.B.S.) index	....	151.9	156.9	164.5	136.1
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	130.6	128.9	127.8	127.0	120.8
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries	....	180.3	180.7	181.0	167.0
Manufacturing	....	194.8	193.9	190.8	188.6
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	163.9	160.7	150.8	137.6

	1947	1946	Jan. 1 to date 1947	Jan. 1 to date 1946	Change %
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
●Carloadings (week May 10)	76.8	68.6	1,333.7	1,258.6	+5.9
●C.P.R. gross rev. (May 14)	8,977	8,101	109,270	103,855	+6.1
C.N.R. net rev. (Mar.)	4,077	3,543	5,478	7,377	—25.8
C.N.R. gross rev. (Mar.)	36,380	32,603	100,276	92,330	+8.5
C.P.R. gross rev. (Mar.)	26,934	25,254	71,346	71,161	+0.3
C.P.R. net rev. (Mar.)	2,115	1,699	1,276	4,377	—70.8
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Mar.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	164.4	142.2	492.3	327.9	+50.1
Steel production (tons)	269.7	249.1	748.8	727.6	+2.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (Feb.)	53,452	33,033	98,163	60,407	+62.3
Building permits (Feb.)	17,386	16,373	34,233	31,858	+7.4
Cement prod., bbls. (Feb.)	422.3	273.4	826.2	582.9	+41.5
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Mar.)	2,254	2,393	7,064	6,779	+4.0
Flour exp., bbls. (Mar.)	1,356	1,042	3,866	3,217	+19.6
Wheat exp., bush. (Mar.)	7,983	15,385	30,393	40,481	—25.2
●Cattle sales (Apr.) (4)	104.5	112.3	411.0	515.7	—20.3
●Hog sales (Apr.) (4)	396.6	397.5	1,446.9	1,712.8	—15.5
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, lb. (Mar.)	39,384	44,882	145,384	126,836	+14.8
Landed value (Mar.) $	1,390	2,021	3,861	4,358	—11.4
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
●Production (Apr.)	369	320	1,488	1,209	+11.0
●Exports, tons (Apr.)	376	342	1,414	1,270	+11.4
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Feb.)	1,122	1,641	2,809	3,440	—18.6
Gold prod., (fine oz.) (Feb.)	222.1	238.9	455.0	497.4	—8.4
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Feb.)	534.5	610.5	1,133.1	1,290.6	—12.3
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000 omitted) (March)					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,937	3,337	11,462	10,140	+3.1
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
Imports (Feb.)	177.1	117.0	350.9	257.3	+36.4
Exports (Mar.)	209.0	178.4	597.1	520.7	+14.7
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Mar.)	5,737	5,678	17,880	17,008	+5.2
●Bond sales (Apr.)	660.3	877.7	2,140.8	2,170.9	—1.4
Life insurance sales (Mar.)	104.1	102.7	305.7	269.5	+13.9
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
●Shoe prod., pr. (Mar.)	3.3	4.0	9.9	10.9	—9.1
Cigarettes cons. (no.) (Mar.)	1,216	867	3,670	3,563	+3.0

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
●New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.
(6) d—deficit.

ELDER MINES has confined development largely to the 400-ft. level while the 600-ft. level has been prepared for stoping. Ore is expected to be drawn from this level by the end of the month. Shipments of ore to the Noranda smelter were resumed on a 200-ton daily basis March 10 and to end of April, 8,620 tons were shipped.

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
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Enquiries Invited

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M547

HELP TRAIN TOMORROW'S LEADERS

For the sake of the Canada your children will live in, you — and every public-spirited citizen — have this duty: to help to give the finest of our youth, the fullest opportunity for education. This is only possible by strengthening our free universities.

Today Victoria University — a great educational centre with a proud record of more than 111 years of service to Canada — needs your help to train tomorrow's leaders.

Inadequate Library Stackrooms produce crowding such as this. Reading rooms are also badly congested.

Victoria Urgently Needs:

An addition to the library — heart of the university — costing........$500,000
New Women's Residences — essential to university life — to cost......$750,000
Additional capital endowment — to offset declining interest rates....$750,000
A TOTAL OF $2,000,000

Education for Christian Citizenship

Victoria University is today training — in Emmanuel College — one third of all the ministers entering the United Church.

In Victoria College, more than 2,500 students — the leaders of tomorrow — are now enrolled. Here they are receiving the broad cultural discipline essential to sane leadership and intelligent citizenship.

An Appeal to You

Victoria looks with confidence for the generous help of every Canadian. Whatever you can give will do its part . . . take your share now, in the training of tomorrow's leaders.

Further Details

from any Victoria graduate; minister of the United Church of Canada; or from Victoria University Campaign, Queen's Park, Toronto, RA. 2510.

Women's Residences Are Overcrowded —Situations like this will be relieved by proposed new residences — giving students a proper place to study as well as more comfortable quarters.

GIVE GENEROUSLY!

Victoria University
Campaign
FOR NEW BUILDINGS AND ENDOWMENTS

REPUTATION through REPETITION

People are forgetful. People are indifferent. They buy your product in volume only so long as you keep telling them about it.

Posters can give your message more repetition than any other medium — at less cost. Posters have the size, full colour and instant impression that build reputation through repetition.

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COUNSELLOR
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DIVIDEND NOTICES

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the outstanding shares in the capital stock of Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited, has been declared payable on the 1st day of July, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of June, 1947.

By order of the Board,
H. O. NEALE,
Secretary.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 28

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 2 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Limited, payable in Canadian funds on June 25th, 1947, to Shareholders of record May 22nd, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. FULTON,
Secretary.

May 13th, 1947.

RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

4% CUMULATIVE REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one Dollar ($1.00) per share, being a dividend for the quarter ending May 31, 1947, was declared by the Directors at a meeting held this day and is payable on June 14, 1947, to all 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on May 31, 1947.

By order of the Board,
J. D. MORAN, Secretary.
Winnipeg, May 8, 1947.

TOOKE BROS., LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly interim dividend of ten cents (10c.) per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company as subdivided by Supplementary Letters Patent dated April 30th, 1947, payable July 3rd, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 16th, 1947. This is the equivalent of forty cents (40c.) per share on the present outstanding stock before subdivision.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. Blundell,
Secretary-Treasurer.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 43

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Friday, June 27th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario,
May 15th, 1947.

The Stowell Screw Company Limited

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per share, being at the rate of $1.50 per share per annum, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of capital stock of The Stowell Screw Company Limited for the half year ending April 30th, 1947, payable June 2nd, 1947.

Montreal, P.Q., May 16th, 1947.
(Sgd.) ALEX MORRISSEY,
Secretary.

Auto Electric Service Company, Limited

Class "A" Shares—Dividend No. 1

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the Class "A" shares of the Company has been declared payable on Saturday, June 14th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of May, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. Stephen,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, Ont.,
May 15th, 1947.

FITTINGS, LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of thirty cents (30c.) per share has been declared on the outstanding Convertible Class "A" Shares, No Par Value, of the Company, payable July 1st, 1947, to shareholders of record, Friday, the 6th day of June, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
D. D. Storie,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Sicks' BREWERIES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Common Dividend (No. 72) of 20 cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 30th day of June, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of May, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Comptroller.
CALGARY, Alberta,
May 13th, 1947.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared by the Directors of Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 31st day of May, 1947. This dividend bearing the number 225, will be payable at the Main office or at the Branches of the Bank, on or after the 2nd day of June, 1947, to the shareholders of record on May 14, at 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board,
CHARLES ST-PIERRE,
General Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

International Paints (Canada) Limited

A half-yearly Dividend of 2½% for the six months ended March 31st, 1947, has been declared on the new 5% cumulative participating preferred stock of the Company, payable on June 23rd, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on May 20th, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
D. R. W. McKEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
MONTREAL, May 12th, 1947.

MacKINNON STRUCTURAL STEEL CO. LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. (1¼%) has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Sinking Fund Redeemable Preferred Stock of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. Limited, payable June 16, 1947, to shareholders of record May 31, 1947.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. G. SCORER,
Secretary.
Montreal, May 16, 1947.

Belgium Glove & Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Preferred Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a regular quarterly dividend of 1¼% has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable on July 1st, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
J. ROOS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 15th, 1947.

Belgium Glove & Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 15c. per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable on July 1st, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 12th, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
J. ROOS,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 15th, 1947.

POWELL RIVER COMPANY LIMITED

Notice of Dividend No. 10

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of thirty-five cents (35c.) per share, together with a special dividend of fifty cents (50c.) per share, on the issued ordinary capital stock of this Company, were declared payable in Canadian Funds on June 14th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 26th, 1947.

Said dividends will be paid in respect of the shares specified in any bearer share warrants of the Company upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 10 at the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago or San Francisco on or after June 14th, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
James H. Lawson,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.,
May 14th, 1947.

Canadian Silk Products Corporation

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 37½c (Thirty-seven and One-half Cents) per share has been declared on the Class "A" Common Stock outstanding of this Corporation, payable on the 30th day of June, 1947, to all Shareholders as of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1947, for the period ending June 30th, 1947.

GORDON G. COOKE,
Secretary.
Montreal,
May 12th, 1947.

SILKNIT LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¼% (50c) per share has been declared on the 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of $40 Par Value of the Company, payable on the 14th day of June, 1947, to Shareholders of Record Friday, the 30th day of May, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
H. T. BURGESS,
Secretary.

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock
($50.00 Par Value)
6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock
($50.00 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending June 30th, 1947, on the First and Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on June 30th, 1947, to all First and Second Preference Shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on May 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
J. C. BROADFOOT,
Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man.,
May 13, 1947.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share plus an extra dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending June 30th, 1947, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday, the 21st day of June, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 7th of June, 1947.

By order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.
TORONTO, May 19th, 1947.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 31

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds July 15th, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.
Toronto, May 16th, 1947.

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 35

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Monday, June 30th, 1947, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Saturday, May 31st, 1947.

By Order of the Board,
G. M. HUYCKE,
Secretary-Treasurer
Toronto, Ont., May 20th, 1947.

Unclaimed Dividends

of Burns & Co. Limited are being held for delivery to certain shareholders because:

- They have changed their addresses and have not advised the Company or its Transfer Agent; or
- They hold original issue Preferred and Common shares of the Company and have not exchanged their certificates for the new Class "B" shares.

Holders of fractional shares of the Company in bearer form, which do not carry dividend rights, should acquire sufficient additional fractional shares to make up one full share. These will be exchanged by National Trust Company Limited for a registered certificate in the applicant's name, and will thereafter carry dividend rights.

Exchange of original Preference and Common shares for Class "B" stock and changes of address are made by National Trust Company Limited at 20 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ontario, the Transfer Agent.

BURNS & CO. LIMITED
Calgary, Alberta

ABITIBI POWER & PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($6.25) per share has been declared on the outstanding PRIOR PREFERRED SHARES of the Company payable July 1, 1947, to Shareholders of record at the close of business June 16, 1947.

The dividend on the 50,000 PRIOR PREFERRED SHARES outstanding is cumulative from January 1, 1945, so that this payment will cover all arrears as well as current dividends thereon up to and including July 1 next.

By Order of the Board.
HOWARD YOUNG,
Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., May 8, 1947.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 90, quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable July 15th, 1947.

No par value Common Stock

No. 72, quarterly, 15c per share, payable July 25th, 1947, to holders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1947.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, April 22nd, 1947.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends.

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 88, quarterly, $1.50 per Share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock (Par value $50)

No. 80, quarterly, 75c. per share. Both payable July 15th, 1947, to holders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1947.

No Par Value Common Stock

No. 29, Interim, 30c per share, payable July 31st, 1947, to holders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1947.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.
Montreal, April 25th, 1947.

Build Manitoba Industry On Own Materials, Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Manitoba this week took a long look at its industrial possibilities. It found them encouraging in some respects; negative in others; saw greatest possibilities in encouraging industries using local raw materials.

A four-volume report prepared by Donald, Ross & Co., Montreal consulting engineers, for the province's Industrial Development Board, revealed 29 separate lines of industry which it says might be launched or extended in Manitoba—or at any rate are projects which warrant consideration. Greatest possibilities appear to be in:

1. Industries utilizing local raw materials and producing commodities which pay a relatively high freight rate in relation to selling price if shipped from eastern Canada. Construction materials and food products are largely in this class.

2. Industries where the selling price is high in relation to cost of raw materials and in which Manitoba producers are not at a serious disadvantage in respect to eastern Canadian industry. An example is the textile industry, and, more particularly, the clothing industry.

The report also throws cold water on some industrial "pets" about which there has been considerable public talk.

What To Do

In addition to volumes dealing with general geographical and resource factors, the report comes out with some concrete suggestions.

In the DO column are:

1. Expansion of tanning industry appears feasible in view of raw materials available from the packing industry.

2. Commercial production of quick-frozen vegetables and fruits is well suited as an adjunct to a canning operation or a large cold storage plant.

3. Combining of cane sugar refining with beet sugar production deserves investigation.

4. Because of commercial use as anti-freeze, there may be possibilities in production of butylene from wheat by fermentation. National Research Council is investigating.

5. Local market for farm machinery and implements in Manitoba is far in excess of Manitoba's manufacturing and assembling facilities. Exclusive of tractors and combines, some 75% of prairie needs are supplied from outside, mainly from Ontario production.

6. Prospects are encouraging for a substantial growth in the aircraft industry.

7. Plant to produce rock wool by electric furnace method appears commercially feasible. Canada's 1943 consumption estimated at 40,000 to 42,000 tons. Market of 6,600 tons could be developed in western Canada. A bulky product with high freight charges, production in consumption area is desirable. Moose Jaw has prairie's only plant, and Greater Winnipeg's chances are enhanced by ample limestone, clay, and cheap power.

8. If Canadian artificial abrasive industry contemplates further expansion, Manitoba would be feasible site because of cheap power. This is an important factor because output is an electric furnace product. Silicon carbide and fused alumina, comprising 70% to 75% of Canadian production, come from four Ontario and two Quebec plants. None from Manitoba.

9. Paint and varnish industry could be expanded. Production of five plants in Manitoba, one in Saskatchewan, and one in Alberta estimated at $2.7 millions; prairie demand at $9.8 millions.

10. Room for expansion in the preparation of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations indicated by fact that Manitoba now produces only about 40% of her requirements.

11. Large prairie market for soap warrants consideration. Manitoba's production is 37% of its own demand; Prairie Provinces 13.6% of their demand.

12. Manufacture of matches, absent in Manitoba, is now considered.

13. Manufacture of sulphuric acid and other heavy chemicals used by large number of industries might be introduced in Manitoba. Larger quantities of these might be used if available at lower cost.

In the DON'T column, the consultants report negatively on the following:

1. Plant for manufacture of industrial alcohol from wheat not feasible. To compete with such raw materials as petroleum gases, molasses, and sulphite liquors, it would be necessary to buy wheat at 25 cents a bushel—a price not likely ever to be acceptable to western farmers. Furthermore, the market for industrial alcohol in western Canada is limited.

2. Same comment applies to suggested production of butyl alcohol, which may be readily made from wheat and which commands a higher price than industrial ethyl alcohol. Market in the Prairie Provinces is too small to support economic production. Delivered cost to large markets would not be competitive.

3. Chances of establishing a plant to produce strawboard, rigid insulating board, and paper from cereal straw are not favorable. Picture might change if cereal straw became readily available at lower cost than wood, and a board were developed equal to or better than present boards made from wood or wood waste.

4. Quantities of by-products of the meat packing industry are too small to warrant construction of highly-specialized plants for production of specialty pharmaceuticals.

5. Possibilities for casein manufacture in Manitoba are not favorable.

6. Commercial production of animal glue isn't encouraging at present. Apart from limited market, there is an over-all shortage of supplies from which to make it.

7. Dyestuffs and tanning materials are not now manufactured in Manitoba, and present market doesn't warrant introduction of this activity.

8. Chemical fertilizer production in Manitoba is discouraged by small local market and lack of raw materials. Chief market is ammonium phosphate for sugar beet production, but manufacturers couldn't compete with Trail, B.C.

9. Production of sodium silicate in Manitoba doesn't appear feasible because of small market and unavailability of raw materials.

10. Volume of milk production is not sufficient to justify industries for manufacture of concentrate milk products.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CATELLI FOOD PRODUCTS, Limited

Preferred Dividend Notice No. 23

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-eight (38c) cents per share, being at the rate of 5% per annum, has been declared on the $15.00 par value Preferred Stock of the Company for the period extending from December 1st, 1946 to May 31st, 1947, payable May 31st, 1947, to shareholders of record on May 22nd, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
ROMEO DESJARDINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CATELLI FOOD PRODUCTS, Limited

Common Dividend Notice No. 17

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of the Company for the period extending from December 1st, 1946 to May 31st, 1947, payable May 31st, 1947, to shareholders of record on May 22nd, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
ROMEO DESJARDINS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Ogilvie Elevator At Port Colborne May Be Delayed

MONTREAL (Staff)—Final plans for construction of a new flour mill and grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ont., will not be ready for about a year, officials of Ogilvie Flour Mills tell The Financial Post. It was reported last week that the proposed 2,200 barrel-a-day mill and million and a half bushel grain elevator had been okayed by Humberstone township voters by granting the company a fixed assessment of $150,000 for 10 years.

Company officials declined to predict when actual construction on the new buildings would begin and nothing to say on estimated cost. It is estimated that the new mill would boost company's flour, feed and cereal production capacity to around 60,000 bags daily. This year the company's 5,000 barrel-a-day Montreal mill is coming into production, it is stated. Total grain storage capacity of the company is approximately 14 million bushels at present.

The new mill, to be built at Ramey's Bend on the Welland Canal, may employ up to 100 men, it is believed.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CO. annual meeting last week was routine with directors and officers re-elected and reports and accounts approved.

17 Million Feet of Lumber But Much of it 'Went West'

HALIFAX — Now only a memory, the huge 443-hut Debert army camp has yielded builders 17 million feet of lumber, tons of bent nails, doors, windows, frames, plumbing fixtures and wiring. Operation "building in reverse" and contractor Brookfield Construction at one time employed 875 men; consumed most of the winter and spring.

But, some local contractors complained last week, too much of the lumber has gone out of the province and region, three million feet to the Prairies, for example, though lumber represents one of the sharpest building shortages here.

Originally, Debert's lumber was earmarked for N. S. vets. But, runs the complaint, the vet had to go to Debert unless he wanted to buy blind, and many couldn't leave their jobs for the two or three-day trip. He was offered 30 days to make up his mind. After that, the lumber was offered to veterans in other provinces.

"Had the material been distributed through dealers, I have no doubt it would all have been used for veterans' home building," one contractor said.

But it wasn't only the marketing system which stopped many from buying. Shortage of several key materials was blamed by a builder: "We are getting less cement than last year, despite production increase, and lumber supply here is lowest yet." Another view was that many didn't buy because used material boosts handling costs. And yet another, that many were glad to see the lumber pile go West since that would probably mean release of more new stock here.

Grain Delivery Again Speeded By Certificates

WINNIPEG—The Government and the Canadian Wheat Board are repeating the plan of last year to accelerate wheat deliveries by farmers who might have been tempted to carry over wheat, in an effort to minimize their income tax obligations. Until June 30 of this year, farmers delivering wheat may, instead of taking immediate payments therefor, elect to receive an emergency wheat certificate. In effect, this is a demand note issued by the Canadian Wheat Board which the holder may cash at any time up to Dec. 31, 1949. Thus he will have the choice of three different taxation years in which to receive payment.

Ever since income tax began to be an important consideration with western farmers, many have tried to adjust their affairs so as either to equalize their income over a period of years, or to delay receipt of income in the hope of reduced income taxes. Those who have followed that practice find that a benefit has accrued in a lower rate of income tax for 1947 than applied in earlier years. The knowledge that the tax rate for 1948 is to be still lower tends to encourage a repetition of such a procedure. The objective of equalizing income as between one year and another is not so important as it used to be, since farmers now have the privilege of averaging their income over three successive years.

It is not supposed that any great number of farmers will take advantage of the new plan. Its application will probably be to a comparatively small number of large farmers who may still have on hand, from a few thousand to 50,000 bushels of wheat. Under this plan the Wheat Board may conceivably be able to get another million or two million bushels into its hands before the end of the crop year, and to that extent, increase its ability to meet export commitments to Great Britain and to other countries.

Nicoba-Lynwatin To Push Program

Development is to be speeded up on the Conwest-International Mining directed Nicoba Mines-Lynwatin Nickel-Copper Ltd. operations in Lynn Lake Area, Man., properties following the break-up period, The Financial Post understands. Drilling equipment is in readiness for Lynwatin as soon as flying is resumed.

The initial drill hole on the Nicoba property was completed at depth of 300 ft., cutting disseminated sulphides, on an anomaly shared with Sherritt Gordon Mines. In all probability the second hole has been completed as the unusually late break-up has disrupted the normal flow of news from the area.

Geophysical surveys have been under way for some weeks on both properties. Several anomalies have been indicated, and with added equipment, the program is expected to be widened and speeded up materially. Nicoba and Lynwatin are reported amply financed to carry out present plans.

Offer Stock of Gordon Mfg., Has New Die Casting Method

Public participation in a newly-formed company, Gordon Manufacturing Co., Wallaceburg, Ont., is being invited with the offering of 16,335 no par value common shares at $10 a share by W. G. Thomson & Co., Chatham, Ont.

Gordon Manufacturing Co. was incorporated in January, 1947 to manufacture castings of ferrous and nonferrous metals by a new method. "These castings are superior in quality and it is expected that they will be produced at a lower cost than castings by present methods," the prospectus states.

Heading the company as president and general manager is A. St. Clair Gordon who is also president of Schultz Die Casting Co., National Pressure Cooker Co. and Sydenham Trading Co., a former treasurer of the Province of Ontario and a former Ontario liquor commissioner. Associated with Mr. Gordon is G. Dean Fry, an engineer of Wallaceburg. Other directors are W. G. Thomson, Walter Watts and P. G. Jeffries all of Chatham; D. M. Fraser, Toronto; G. F. Clark, secretary; D. L. Boyce and T. H. Campbell, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Capitalization consists of 5,000 5% cumulative $50 par preferred shares, none of which have been issued, and 30,000 no par value common shares of which 12,665 shares have been issued prior to the offering of the present 16,335 shares.

Mr. Gordon and Mr. Fry hold 10,000 common shares which includes 8,000 common shares issued in full payment of all rights, processes, engineering, experimentation and developments of the processes to be used by the company. As a result of owning this substantial block they will probably control election of directors.

Mr. Gordon and his associates have been experimenting for 18 months with this method of making castings, it is stated. Aluminum castings have now been completed and first shipments were made early in April, 1947. It is also proposed to make castings of other metals including high heat resisting alloy for jet propulsion and Diesel engines, it is stated.

Of the estimated net proceeds of $153,549 from the sale of the present offering of common shares, about $144,300 is to be used to purchase land, building and equipment, with the balance to increase working capital. A considerable number of orders are on hand and a number of molds have been ordered, it is stated.

The company has purchased a large warehouse building, formerly owned and occupied by Canadian Industries Ltd.

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, CANADA
275 Country Elevators and Terminal Elevator at Fort William
SERVING THE PRODUCERS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES
Shippers and Handlers of All Grains

DONALD ROWAN, JR.

Has been appointed Sales Manager of Direct-Winters Transport by W. H. Male, General Manager. Mr. Rowan joined Terminal Warehouses Limited in 1939 upon completing his studies at the University of Toronto, and following his release from the Royal Canadian Air Force, where he served as Flying Officer, has acted as Assistant to the General Manager of the Transport Division.

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Exporters
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OFFICES THROUGHOUT
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Grain Merchants, Shippers and Exporters
709 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg
NEW YORK CHICAGO KANSAS CITY TOLEDO ST. LOUIS
BALTIMORE MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH LONDON LIVERPOOL

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.
—Vancouver, B.C.

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Industrial Growth in Canada

New Plant Expansion Projects to Increase Production and Employment in Industry

Nestle's

Nestle's Milk Products (Canada), Toronto and New York, Vice-president H. M. Grout, starts $350,000 plant addition at Chesterville, Ont., four stories, 81,000 sq. ft., plus boiler house and 150-ft. stack; general contractor M. Sullivan & Son, Arnprior, Ont. Additional employment will be "substantial" but as yet unestimated.

• • •

Brockhouse

J. Brockhouse (Canada), new subsidiary of the 130-year-old English Brockhouse company, has acquired 18,000 sq. ft. of Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Ont., for assembly of six-h.p. BMB "Plowmate" garden tractors and implements from English parts. All parts will be made in Canada within two or three years, according to present plan. John Brockhouse is vice-president; James N Claydon, general manager.

• • •

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola Ltd., Toronto, President Eugene Kelly, Vice-President Robert W. Keast, is understood to have substantial plant expansion and improvement plans in the background. Coca-Cola, it is understood, will await further alleviation of the stubborn post-war sugar shortage. A further stated deterrent is retention by Ottawa of war-imposed special taxes amounting to 2¼c. on a bottle of carbonated beverage which now sells for 7c. instead of the former nickel.

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Harvester

International Harvester of Canada, Hamilton, Ont., President C. W. Lockard, head office of U. S. company at Chicago, pushes for summer completion of larger truck assembly plant on new site at Chatham, Ont.; grooms plans for major additions at Hamilton for seed drills, etc.; launches program of building substantial new sales and service quarters at Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg (The Financial Post, May 10).

Chatham — Completing new plant, steel and brick, 1 story; factory section 704 by 484 ft.; office 200 by 66 ft.; powerhouse 50 by 80 ft.; architect John Methven; contractor Dinsmore-McIntire; steel Canadian Bridge. Normal annual capacity 12,000 trucks. Employment to be "substantially up" from outgrown Chatham Works but amount as yet unstated.

Hamilton — Early construction planned of large new plant unit, Hillyard Street, the date declaredly depending on assurance of material supply and services of a contractor. Contractors' tenders recently received for $350,000 warehouse unit, distinct from projected plant unit. In the latter, when built, employment projected at full operation is 600 men (250 are now at work in an existing plant unit) making "all seed drills for the world market of the International Harvester Co.," according to a recent statement by Mr. Lockard. Harvester's total Hamilton payroll now is just under 3,000.

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Breweries

Canadian Breweries, Toronto, President D. Clive Betts, offers one example, among many in other fields, that Canadian industry is not shelving expansion projects wholesale. "Breweries" subsidiaries have over $4 millions of major construction jobs in mid-course and are starting or planning others for substantial increases in employment in Ottawa, Toronto and Waterloo. Here's the picture to date:

O'Keefe's, Toronto — Contemplates future (possibly 1948 or 1949) building on land long held under lease from Harbor Commission (and recently expanded) on Fleet near Bathurst; meanwhile nearly half way up in building 7-story, 105,000 sq. ft. bottling and shipping extension on Victoria street; contractor Evan S. Martin; additional employment not yet stated.

Victory Mills, Toronto—To add 80 to 100 workers with completion some months hence of $2 millions extension to malting capacity; malt production increase estimated at 1½ million bu. a year; engineer The C. D. Howe Co.; contractor Pigott Construction.

Carling, Waterloo — Pushes construction at $350,000 of additions including two 4-story extensions, respectively 80 by 125 ft. and 76 by 156 ft., and alterations in brewhouse; contractor Dunker Construction.

Brading's, Ottawa—Completing major additions, which may require at least 50 additional workers; engineers (storage and fermentation building), Proctor, Redfern & Laughlin; contractor Carter Construction. Started late March was storage and fermentation building, 4 stories, 121 by 104 ft. Started earlier were: $50,000 alterations in tank storage building; bottling plant extension, 2 stories and basement, 100 by 145; office, 1 story and basement, 60 by 60 ft.

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National Lead

Possibility exists, business and municipal circles at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., understand, that Canadian Titanium Pigments, bought six months ago by National Lead from Canadian Industries Ltd. (The Financial Post, Jan. 11), may proceed next spring with construction there of the deferred titanium dioxide plant once estimated by CIL at $5 millions. Rising construction costs, which in less than a year added several millions to the original $5 million capital estimate, finally prompted CIL to abandon the project, The Post was told. National Lead's president is Fletcher W. Rockwell; head office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

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Campbell Mfg.

Campbell Mfg., Leaside, near Toronto, starts building new plant on 3-acre site in suburban North York township, one story, steel and brick, 38,000 sq. ft.; architect Clare G. Maclean; consulting engineer David Sheppard; contractor Finley MacLachlan. This increases facilities 20% and employment accordingly. Campbell makes sporting goods for golf, tennis, badminton, radio parts; is a substantial exporter. President, Donovan H. Pollitt; vice-president, Herbert H. S. Fowler.

• • •

Kerr Bros.

President of Kerr Bros. Ltd., manufacturing confectioner, Toronto, is R. R. Patterson, Toronto; vice-president, A. W. Kerr, New York. This corrects references in this column last week.

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Hugh C. MacLean

Hugh C. MacLean Publications, Toronto, starts plant addition which, with new presses and equipment on order and modernization of present plant space, will provide 75% increase in production facilities and some additional employment before year end. Officers are Maj. Hugh C. MacLean, board chairman; Thomas S. Young, president; Andrew D. MacLean, vice-president and managing director; George Collington, comptroller and secretary-treasurer.

• • •

Village Grows Too

Tweed, Ont. (pop. 1,400), reports two new industries with plants under construction.

Hunter & Roberts Veneer Co. is altering a former CNR engine house to replace manufacturing capacity burned recently at Lost Channel; will install new as well as salvaged peeler, slicer and grinder machines. Proprietors, Kent Hunter, Harold Roberts, of Oakville, near Toronto. Workers at Lost Channel numbered 22 and most of these to be re-employed at Tweed. Hunter & Roberts Co. supplies Oakville Basket Co.

Second new Tweed industry is Hastings Cheese Co., Edward Labarge, president, now building a 3,000-sq. ft. plant as first of proposed four units of roughly equal size. About 12 workers will be engaged on completion of construction, scheduled for summer.

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Enamel & Heating

Enamel & Heating Products, Sackville, N.B., President and Managing Director N. A. Hesler, plans foundry extension, new molding machinery, sand cutters and additional cupola to substantially increase output of "Fawcett" line. Addition 100 by 140 ft., one story high, frame construction with sprinkler system, $50,000 approximate total outlay.

GEORGE HOWSAM

has been appointed Assistant to the President and a director of Sicks' Breweries Ltd., Calgary.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS & ELECTROTYPERS net profit increased 47% to $76,772 in year ended Feb. 28, 1947, mainly as a result of reduced income and excess profit taxes. The company declared a year-end dividend bonus of 50 cents a share.

The investment in Process Engravers Realty Co., a subsidiary, was written down by $96,881 to $57,367, actual value of its net assets. The investment formerly included an item of goodwill.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Feb. 28:	1947	1946
Net earnings	$204,669	$200,206
Less: Deprec.	50,897	28,257
Income tax▲	77,000	119,728
Net profit	76,772	52,228
Less: Divds.	45,000	30,000
Surplus for year	31,772	22,228
▲Incl. ref. EPT	....	15,738
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.56	$1.74
Incl. ref. EPT	2.56	2.27
Paid	1.00+0.50	1.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Feb. 28:	1947	1946
Cash	$93,062	$64,821
Bonds at cost†	365,753	362,156
Accts. rec.	301,485	239,875
Life insur.	....	35,252
Inventories	94,298	68,647
Total curr. assets	854,598	770,751
Def. charges▲	18,366	18,157
Inv. in subsid.	57,367	154,248
Fixed assets	1,019,854	1,002,149
Total assets	1,950,185	1,945,305
Accts. & tax. pay.	122,109	115,410
Divds. payable	30,000	15,000
Total curr. liab.	152,109	130,410
Depr. res.	876,891	832,974
Capital stock	550,000	550,000
Surplus▲	‡371,185	431,921

‡Reflects writing down invest. in sub by $96,881.

▲Incl. ref. EPT	16,450	16,450
†Market value	381,130	381,675
Working capital	702,489	640,341

ST. MAURICE POWER CORP. net profit was up 22.3%. Gross revenue was $1,695,787, ($1,610,928 in 1945). Operating and general expenses were $570,185 ($492,320). Net profit on sales of securities was $26,709.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Gross revenue	$1,695,787	$1,610,928
Less: Oper. exp.	570,185	492,320
Oper. profit	1,125,602	1,118,608
Less: Bond int.	564,663	594,458
Depr.	305,000	307,000
Income tax	108,605	96,754
Net profit	147,334	120,396
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	1.99	1.88
After depr.	1.45	1.37

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$482,384	$376,826
Mkt. secs.†	....	625,875
Accts. rec.	147,986	139,916
Total curr. assets	630,370	1,142,617
Misc. assets	94,640	101,937
Bond disc. & exp.	1,429,212	1,024,936
Fixed assets	16,272,209	16,332,463
Total assets	18,426,481	18,601,953
Accts. & tax. pay.	213,031	121,157
Bond int. accr.	109,687	180,807
Total curr. liabs.	322,718	301,964
Depr. res.	1,858,627	1,556,000
Funded debt	13,500,000	14,110,000
Capital stock	2,500,000	2,500,000
Surplus	245,686	133,989
†Mkt. value	....	633,500
Working capital	307,652	840,653

LEITCH GOLD MINES net profit was $41,691 in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($69,801 in same period 1946 and $25,164 in final three months of 1946). Bullion production totalled $198,573 ($226,031 and $207,335).

FOR SALE
LEADING AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE PLANT

Ideal location adjacent to municipal airport of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada (population 425,000).

Plant consists of complete facilities for servicing and rebuilding aircraft frames and engines. Undertaking includes leasehold buildings, equipment, miscellaneous materials and supplies.

Copy of inventory may be seen and arrangements made for inspection of the property by reference to the office of the undersigned at any time during business hours. Copy of aerial photo available upon request showing proximity of plant to landing field and seaplane slipway.

Tenders will be received up until noon Monday, June 16th, 1947. Please forward in double sealed envelopes marked on the outside "Tenders Re Aircraft Plant". Tenders are invited subject to the following conditions.

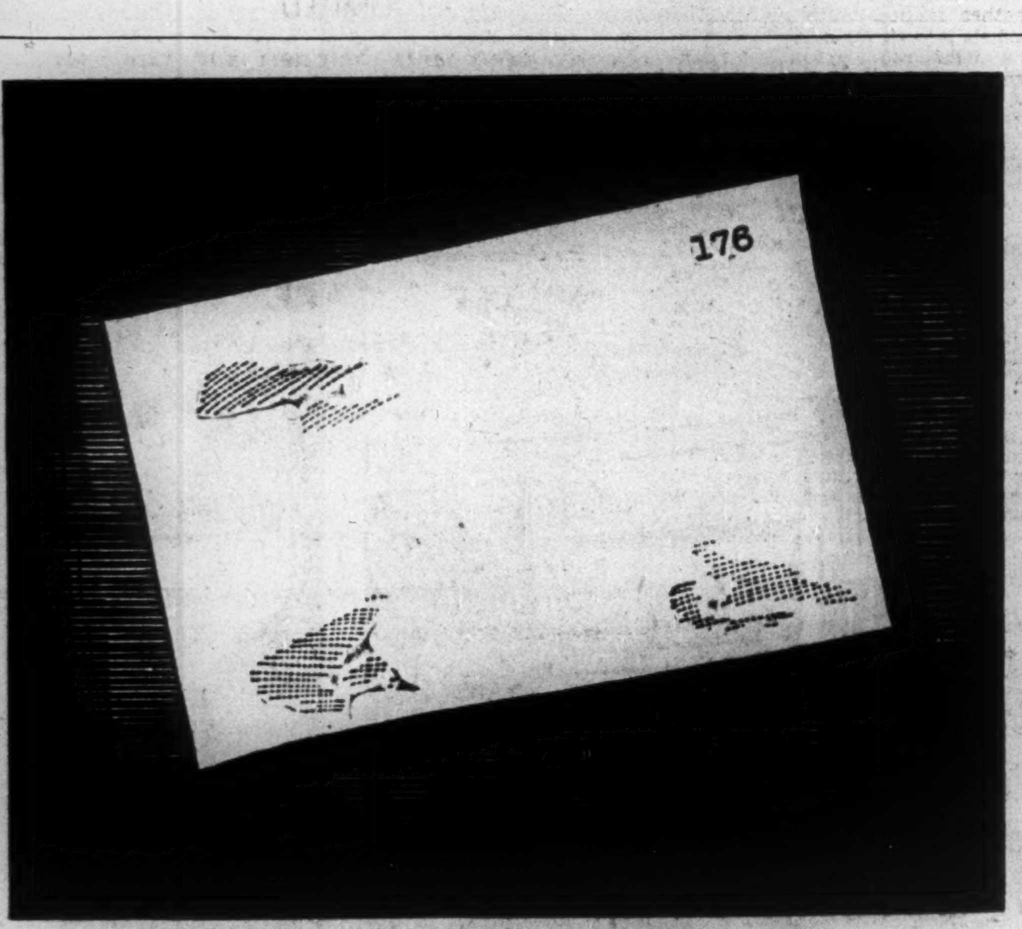
1. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
2. If any offer is accepted, sale will be "as and where is" without warranty of any kind except as to title.
3. On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full unless other arrangements made with the Trustees and Inspectors.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION LIMITED
111 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA

SASKATOON IS GROWING

Business Statistics on Saskatoon show increases ranging from 6% to 25% for the first three months of 1947

SASKATOON BOARD OF TRADE



Your pay envelope contains two things

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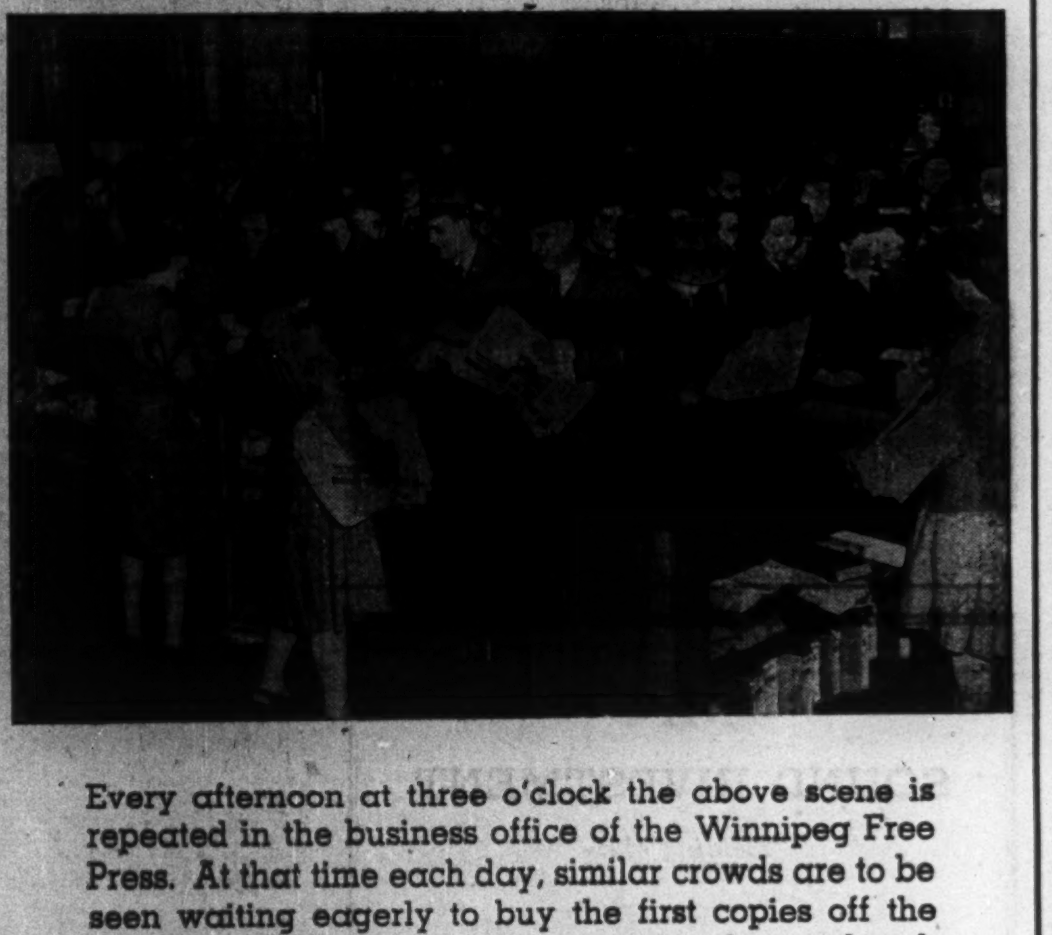

Every afternoon at three o'clock the above scene is repeated in the business office of the Winnipeg Free Press. At that time each day, similar crowds are to be seen waiting eagerly to buy the first copies off the press — not because of any sensational news break or publicity stunt but to get the first possible glimpse of the new Want Ads.

These eager men and women find it necessary to climb a flight of stairs, because the office shown is not located on the ground floor, and so large are the crowds they must arrive fifteen minutes to a half hour early in order to be sure of a place in the available room.

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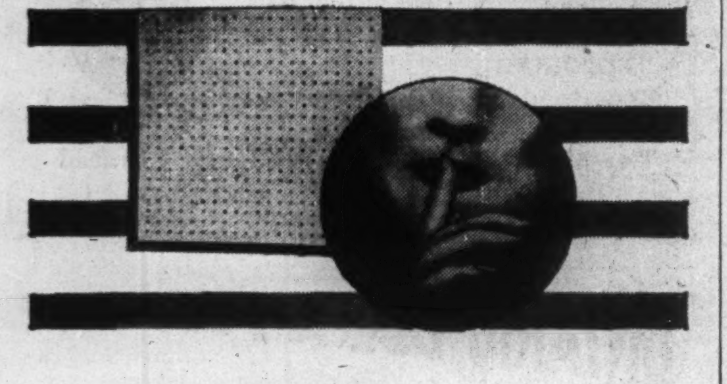

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Construction Trends

By CLIVE CHATTOE

See Big Push Coming Up For 'Integrated' Housing

Ottawa has elected its Integrated plan to get housing out of the Postwar Year II doldrums.

What is this "Integrated" housing concept and program which so clearly dominate new official thinking and coming amendments to the National Housing Act?

First of all, it is something potential home buyers and the business community at large might well be examining more studiously in this spring of 1947; something everybody should know about. For the Ottawa-inspired building program which goes by that name may soon come to dominate the immediate home construction scene, according to some seasoned observers.

"Integrated," at any rate, this month was winning a second look from Canada's house builders. New customers gradually had been melting away since last summer and the 1947-48 sales-profit picture began to look a little different. As home buying declined, Integrated took on new attraction for the man who organizes the job and takes the risks in a repeatedly sluggish market.

• • •

Ottawa Takes Risk Of Unsold Houses

The scheme itself is simple enough in outline. Where a builder will (a) undertake four, 10, 20 or more houses in a single development (hence the term "integrated"), and (b) will fix the sale price at a maximum 110% of mortgage lending value or around $6,000 to $6,500 for an ordinary house, (c) adhere to NHA minimum standards of layout and materials and, (d) while necessary, give the veteran buyer preference, the Government for its part will guarantee (a) material supply, and (b) sale within a few months at the figure agreed on.

The nation's house builders could hardly be said to have swarmed aboard. Consumer demand on the cost-plus-almost-anything basis was still clamorous when the scheme was launched a year ago. Thus, only about 3,000 houses were signed up under the Integrated program last year, and prospects until recently were that not many more than an additional 6,000 or so would be signed up in 1947. In other words, 9,000 "Integrated" houses out of an expected 140,000 total completed in the two years.

But two developments may have sharply altered the picture.

• • •

Year's Awards Off 40% Not If Ottawa Can Help

Development No. 1 is a marked slump in home buying, coinciding with the last sharp hike in building costs after last August. Weakening demand for new houses began too soon after mid-year to be considered seasonal. Since then, signs have been mainly indicative of buyer rebellion, plus drying up of war savings and the competition of other consumer durables, such as cars, radios and refrigerators.

Housing contracts have consistently declined since 1945 in proportion to total building. Then, they represented nearly half (46.5%) of all contracts awarded. For the first four months of this year they represent a mere 18.3% of the total and, according to the authoritative MacLean Building Reports Ltd., probably won't exceed 20% to 25% of $570 millions to $600 millions total construction awards for the year. Residential awards in the opening four months of 1945 had a dollar value of $36.5 millions; rose to $56.7 millions in the comparable period last year; returned to $34.7 millions in four months 1947.

By May, it began to look as if the year's residential contracts might not greatly exceed $130 millions, or about the level of 1944. That would represent something like a 40% drop from 1946.

Import is added to these figures by knowledge among builders that 40,000 houses started in 1946 but not finished that year will be largely completed within the next eight weeks or so; that "starts" now assume a new degree of urgency.

• • •

'Integrated' Gets Break In Coming Easier Loans

Development No. 2 among influences toward wider builder-participation in "Integrated" housing is the Government's new strong march in that direction via an amended National Housing Act.

Larger housing loans, smaller down payments and easier monthly terms are offered prospective house buyers under amendment proposals now before the House of Commons. But these advantages will be available only to the buyer who can show a firm-price building contract. For the moment at least, that means a buyer who has managed to squeeze into the line-up for Integrated housing.

Under the NHA amendment bill (176, second reading due momentarily), the official Central Mortgage & Housing Corp. gets power for the first time to make direct loans, without participation of private lending institutions. This new clause (No. 5) is far more significant than has been indicated in public notice so far. It means that lending terms could be liberalized up to almost any degree of "generosity" without effective demur by private capital.

The aim here clearly is toward aid for more lower cost housing, full realization of the 80,000 completions target for 1947, and a greatly expanded "Integrated" housing program.

BOWES CO. 1946 net profit was $178,103 ($23,546 in 1945). A subsidiary York Trading Ltd., showed a satisfactory consolidated net operating profit and the company's proportionate part in such profits amounts to approximately $42,000. These profits are abnormally high in relation to previous years' operations, directors state.

The company purchased the property known as 181 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, last September. Plans have been made to enlarge the present building to accommodate cold storage facilities and it is the company's intention to move into these new premises early in 1948.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	▪1946	▪1945
Net earnings	$516,631	$431,272
Less: Depr.	29,028	7,726
Invent. res.	25,000	78,000
Income tax▴	277,000	322,000
Add: Bond sale	7,500	......
Net profit	178,103	23,546
Less: Pref. divd.	4,022	2,681
Common divd.	38,941	38,941
Surplus for year	135,140	*18,076
▴Incl. ref. EPT	......	50,000

*Deficit.
▪Not incl. earnings of York Trading Ltd.

Earnings per Share† and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	$4.57	$0.60
Incl. ref. EPT	4.57	1.89
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	4.07	0.10
Incl. ref. EPT	4.07	1.39
Pref. (old): Paid	7.00+3.50*	7.00
Com. (old): Paid	7.00	7.00

†Based on present capitalization.
*On redemption.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1946	▪June 30 1946
Cash	$48,095	$14,652
Accts. rec.	691,500	838,694
Inventories	1,310,746	1,238,563
Total curr. assets	2,050,341	2,091,909
Misc. assets▴	166,996	169,647
Invest. in sub.	203,068	197,500
Fixed assets*	203,439	36,664
Total assets	2,623,844	2,495,720
Bank loan	782,839	832,116
Demand. loan	50,000	......
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	805,109	798,798
Total curr. liabs.	1,637,948	1,630,914
Capital stock	556,300	556,300
Earned surplus▴	429,596	308,506
*After depr. of	195,433	172,234
▴Incl. ref. EPT	163,000	163,000

▪Pro forma, after subdivision of stock.

Working capital	412,393	460,995

Manitoba Power Comm. Cuts Commercial Rate

To assist businessmen throughout the province in making maximum use of the electric power at their disposal, Manitoba Power Commission has reduced the second block of the commercial energy rate in all towns and villages served, General Manager W. D. Fallis announces.

Effective for energy consumed during May, the rate for the second block of energy is three cents per kilowatt hour instead of four cents. The first block rate on the commercial service was reduced last year.

Commercial consumers in over 200 towns, villages and hamlets, benefit by this rate change. A similar reduction had previously been made effective for business establishments in the cities of Brandon and Portage la Prairie.

Kilowatt hours purchased and generated during April increased 31.29% over the same period last year.

Log Crisis Over In Newfoundland

From Our Own Correspondent

CORNER BROOK, Nfld. — Bowaters Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mills reopened this week after a 12-day shutdown caused by shortage of logs at the mill (The Financial Post, May 10). Delay in the opening of the spring river drive caused the shutdown, but supplies have now improved to the point where it is hoped to keep the company's six newsprint machines operating at capacity for the rest of the year.

Simultaneously, the plant's sulphite mill, which operated only six weeks during the winter, went into production for the first time this year.

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In the opinion of counsel, these Class "A" Shares are investments in which The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion), as amended, states that companies registered under it may invest their funds.

Canadian Ice Machine Company, Limited is one of the leading Canadian companies engaged in the designing, fabrication and installation of refrigeration equipment and air-conditioning for industrial and commercial purposes. The Company has an exclusive franchise from the York Corporation of York, Pa., to market York products in Canada and Newfoundland.

No new financing by the Company is involved in this transaction. The Shares which are offered for sale have been purchased by us from a shareholder of the Company.

Listing of these Class "A" Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange has been approved subject to filing of documents.

A copy of the Offering Circular describing this issue will be promptly furnished upon request.

We offer, as principals, these Class "A" Shares subject to the issue of supplementary letters patent and to prior sale, if, as and when received and accepted by us and subject to the approval of all legal details by our counsel, L. A. Landriau, Esq., K.C., Toronto, and by Messrs. Leonard, Sinclair, Goodenough, Higginbottom and McDonnell, Toronto, counsel for the Company.

Price: $15.00 per share

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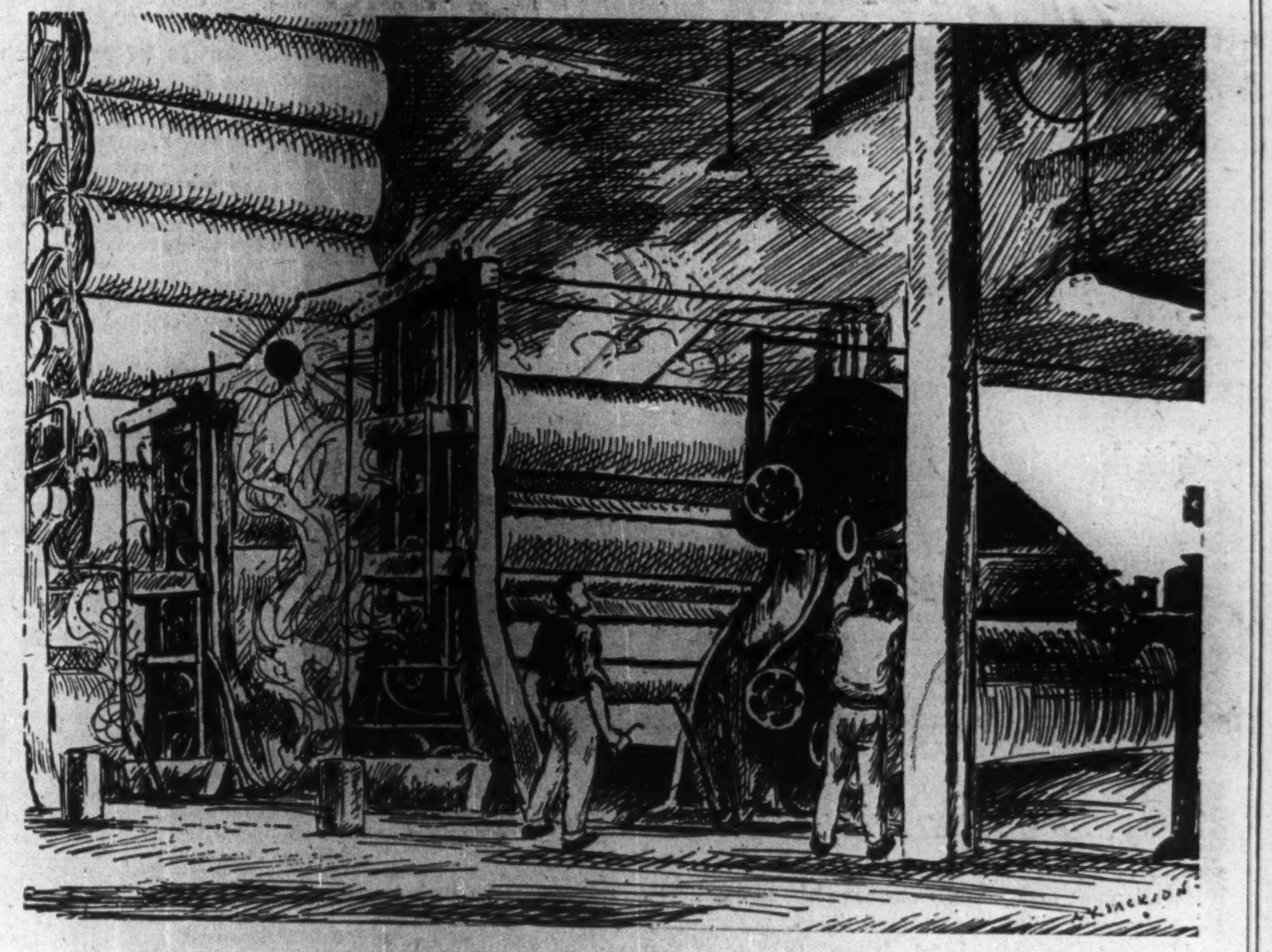

"Paperboard Making", drawn by A. Y. Jackson, C.M.G., LL.D., from his original painting for the pulp and paper industry.

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Valuing A Chartered Accountant's Degree

The Income Tax Appeal Board and Its Place in the Profession of Accountancy

International Financial Policy

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Where Are Career Opportunities?

The Question: Thousands of University Graduates and Other Young Canadians Will Soon Be Seeking Permanent Business Careers. What Would Be Your General Advice With Respect to Best Fields of Opportunity, Company Size, Type of Industry, Big City Versus Smaller Towns, Etc.?

Gold is where you find it, is a maxim familiar to every prospector. Business experts questioned by The Financial Post incline to the belief that opportunity is also where you find it. The majority agreed that it was impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to what line of business or geographic location offered the greatest advantages to a beginner; these would vary with the individual, they stressed.

D. C. BETTS, President, Canadian Breweries Ltd., Toronto.

My advice would be that the most important objective for university graduates and other young Canadians is a variety of experience, preferably supplemented by extensive travel and observation. It is most important that the business career selected be what the individual chooses to do above everything else. In my view, equal opportunities exist in large companies and small, and in large cities and small towns, provided that the individual is well adjusted to his surroundings.

• • •

J. R. BURNETT, Editor, and managing director, The Guardian, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Young university and college graduates who live in or nearby centres of population would be well advised to seek an entrance into business through the lower rungs of the ladder in company size types of industry. In medium sized and small communities, the choice and scope are extremely limited, and a graduate would necessarily have to make himself useful, in almost any capacity the business permits. In the case of the big city firms, a youth may obtain a sufficient wage with prospects of promotion from the outset; but in small communities he has to depend upon home assistance until he proves his worth to his firm. In the big city business he may make satisfactory and encouraging progress along one line of duty; in a small business house he has an opportunity of learning details of every department, which in the long run may prove a great asset, and earn him a reputation which will stand him in good stead wherever he may seek his fortune.

• • •

C. W. CHANT, Vice-president, Shaw Schools, Toronto.

The young man or woman planning to enter the business field should have as his or her objective becoming qualified as soon as possible as a private secretary or an accountant.

The private secretary is the confidential attendant of an individual charged with the duty of performing for that individual all possible work connected with the latter's affairs.

The accountant's expert knowledge of financial problems creates a demand for his advice and services not only in business, but in municipal and political affairs. The men who combine the accountant's training with practical experience of office work are promoted to the responsible positions in business, directors, managers, etc.

A knowledge of typewriting is very helpful in any business placement.

Any industry or manufacturing firm producing the wherewithal for current needs such as textiles, food, paper and printing, metals, chemicals, building and electric supplies, etc., and those firms responsible for public service such as transportation and communication, usually have openings for placements.

Generally speaking, the larger cities, having more firms, offer better opportunities than the smaller communities. I believe the future success of anyone entering the business field depends upon his willingness to accept responsibility and to work hard.

• • •

W. J. DOWLER, Secretary-treasurer and managing director, Parrish & Heimbecker Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Everything that the pioneers found when they came to Canada is still here. Many of our resources are still untouched. These pioneers, starting from scratch and without government assistance built the Canada of today. Today's young graduates are better equipped than the pioneer, and they can, if they will, still find many opportunities to build a better and greater Canada and personal independence. But they must have the adventurous spirit and creative ability of the pioneer coupled with his industry, steadfastness and courage. Their future depends on their personal initiative alone. I believe that the trend is definitely away from the congestion of the big city toward the building of new industries in more open and pleasant surroundings; and they must be the builders.

• • •

C. G. DUNN, President, Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

I believe that opportunity, like talent, is where one finds it and is what one is able to make it. Assuming fields are comparable in two industries, that in the smaller town should afford to the beginner better chance of experience and training, with fewer distractions and temptations than the big city. On the other hand, provided he is able to attract favorable attention from his superiors, the young man of talent employed in a big city industry may have a better chance to go farther than if working in a smaller town.

• • •

J. B. FRASER, Executive Placement Consultant, Montreal.

Every young man, every business, is a study in itself.

Moreover there are environmental features, family and other obligations, and the natural bent of the man to be considered carefully. I should never think of advising a young executive to go into a particular business just because it happened to be a good position, with a good company, in a good town: I have to think carefully about his personality portrait, his social intelligence, his basic business skills, his sales sense. In a few years he might be far beyond the job—or he might not be able to keep pace with it. In order to serve best the interests of both man and firm, I must take all the facts into consideration. I do say, however, that opportunity is nothing apart from the ability to grasp it—and the important thing today, whatever immediate line is followed by a young man, is to keep growing so as to be ready when the opportunity comes.

Two of the greatest and most unexploited opportunities in Canada, offering chances for rapid success to enterprising young men and women, are sales and advertising. There are no diplomas in either, and success in these fields of business depends squarely on the effort, initiative, and determination of the individual.

• • •

HAROLD S. FOLEY, President, Powell River Co., Vancouver, B.C.

Since our company is one of the largest users of wood in a province where extractive industries are of prime importance, I think greatest opportunities exist in the field of technical research covering silviculture, wood utilization and improving methods and techniques of converting primary products, particularly wood. Increasing demands for shrinking volume of timber in B. C. make it essential that utmost efficiency in extraction and utilization be practised. Great research opportunities are open to technically trained graduates in fields of forestry and mineralogy. Commerce graduates and others whose main interest lies in management aspects of business, will find greater opportunities for advancement in smaller companies than in larger companies, assuming the same relative degree of business soundness. Smaller towns, with their lesser number of outside distractions and greater opportunities for building good public relations through community service, hold more promise to young graduates. University graduates should realize university training is a firm foundation on which to build a career but in itself is not the golden key to open every door. Willingness to work, to learn the particular job from the ground up and ability to apply theoretical training to practical problems, is the standard by which the business world judges the graduate.

• • •

R. L. HEARN, General Manager Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, Toronto

For young Canadians seeking permanent business careers, I do not think the choice of maximum opportunity lies in terms of the size of company, aype of industry, or as between a big city or a small town. All offer opportunities both good and poor. In my view, the beginner should give first consideration to his own attitude and objectives. His success depends more on a spirit of service and on selecting a job which he really likes, under superiors who recognize the importance of developing their human resources, than upon size or location of enterprise. Success is more likely to come as a byproduct of a spirit of service than as a driving urge for prestige and power. Young men who are more interested in making the pie big than in enlarging their proportionate share, are invaluable in business and industry and cannot fail to get along.

• • •

JOHN W. HOBBS, President, Consolidated Plate Glass Co., Toronto.

Most men starting to work seek economic independence and personal freedom of action. The former is more likely to be obtained by working for companies of substantial means, but that is not likely to bring personal freedom of action until the retirement age. Both these objectives may be obtained, after acquiring experience, by engaging in small businesses, and may preferably be at smaller places. Most university students before graduation have in mind what they propose to do, at which they may think they have some talent. It is becoming increasingly evident that technical knowledge is the most valuable asset to contribute to future success. There is not much object in a young man's working for any concern that has not substantial money resources. Given ability and industry, promotion and higher remuneration are more likely to come most quickly in the manufacturing industries.

• • •

PAUL KELLOGG, President, Stevenson & Kellogg Ltd., Montreal.

Opportunities ahead of new university graduates do not depend upon company or city size, but first, upon ability of the graduate and the effort he applies; second, upon his finding the field for his endeavors which best suits his own particular aptitudes and abilities. If he enters his proper field of activity, it makes little difference where he starts. In any event, his first few years can be considered as acquiring practical experience to supplement his training. After a few years, he can then visualize more clearly what he wants to do permanently and with what industry and in what size community he would prefer to work.

• • •

D. A. MacGIBBON, Economist and member of Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg.

The best fields of opportunity for university graduates will depend largely on the nature of the studies the individual has pursued, whether scientific or more general. Finance, industry, mining, transportation, merchandising, administration, broadly speaking, all offer opportunities. Two principles are important: 1. There is a good bit of drudgery in any field and unless one chooses a field where a genuine interest is present, the results will not be favorable. 2. Avoid succumbing to the temptation to take a more highly paid job which is really a dead-end position. Choose, if possible, a job where there is a chance to grow intellectually. Between entering a very large concern, and one of more moderate size, I am inclined to believe that if one has something on the ball, the opportunity to grow and develop will be subject to less chance and be greater in a moderately-sized concern.

• • •

W. M. NEAL, Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Character, devotion to duty, constant study, knowledge and cultivation of habit of independent thinking continue to be important ingredients of the formula for success, whether measured by financial returns or the richly satisfying sense of accomplishment that sometimes is the best reward. University graduates possess special advantages including a mind trained to learn. Canada offers unexcelled opportunities for these young men and women in the professions and industry. It is difficult to find a field in which avenues to success are not open. This is true of both rural and urban areas, where the selection of a career would depend upon the ambitions and attributes of the individual. The Canadian Pacific is looking constantly for university graduates of suitable qualifications.

• • •

JAMES WILSON, President, Shawinigan Water & Power Co., Montreal.

To young Canadians seeking permanent business careers I would say first stay in Canada and share in the promising future of a sound, young and growing country. Choose an industry or type of business which is basically sound, healthy and related to the needs of a growing country—therefore likely to share in its prosperity. It should be an industry in which you personally feel you would like to play a part. Thirdly, choose with care the particular organization in which you are to work. Whether it is large or small, in a big city or a small town, is of little importance compared to its reputation and the character of the people who comprise it. Look for integrity, a reputation for fair dealing with the public customers and with employees. Look for a sound but progressive and pioneering spirit in its management. Finally, do not be misled by the present abnormal demand for young trained men and women. Due to a temporary shortage, you may even find actual bidding for your services. Do not let this spoil you. Keep your feet on the ground. Take the long-range view. Look beyond what may be short-lived advantages of the moment and choose carefully.

• • •

F. G. WINSPEAR, Chartered Accountant, Edmonton, Alta.

It is unwise to generalize, because the career chosen should depend not only on opportunities offered, but on the aptitudes and inclinations of the graduate. Opportunities exist everywhere; in the city, in the country and in the small town. Some students would be wise to obtain experience with a view to starting their own business. Others would wish to associate themselves with others in whom they have confidence. Some might wish to take risk; others would wish to be secure. All graduates should guard against precipitate action, realizing that much must be learned in the school of experience, before positions of leadership have been earned.

GORDON CUMMING

general manager of the Monarch Life Assurance Co., has been elected Honorary Treasurer of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

WAIN-CON OILS production dropped 663 barrels to 3,181 barrels in year ended Dec. 1946, due to loss of a month's production when derrick equipment was damaged by fire. Failure of pumping equipment in December also curtailed output.

Production revenue amounted to $3,545 in 1946 ($2,937 in 1945). Net loss was $44 as against $697. Current assets were $2,355 and current liabilities $306 as at Dec. 31.

CONIAURUM MINES reports net profit, before writeoffs, of $16,116 in three months ended Mar. 31, 1947 ($51,737 in same period of 1946). Bullion production was $229,864 ($282,639) and tonnage milled 100 tons higher at 29,310 tons.

CITY OF WINNIPEG, Man., net funded debt was $14,773,872 at Dec. 31, 1946 ($13,532,870 at Dec. 31, 1945). Net floating debt was $2,636,298 ($4,462,815). Total assessment was $183,828,815 ($178,477,912); gross tax arrears $620,729 ($678,511).

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GREY IRON CASTINGS
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The Bata Clicking Machine is one of the many types of fine shoe machinery produced by Bata Engineering Division at Batawa for the domestic and export markets.

A thoroughly skilled working organization with an excellent war-time production record, Bata Engineering is presently turning out shoe machinery that ranks with the world's best. This practical experience and intelligent "know-how" is now available to you with the assurance of good work and good service at a fair price.

Equipped to turn out a quality job in quantity, Bata Engineering will be pleased to quote on your Grey Iron casting requirements.

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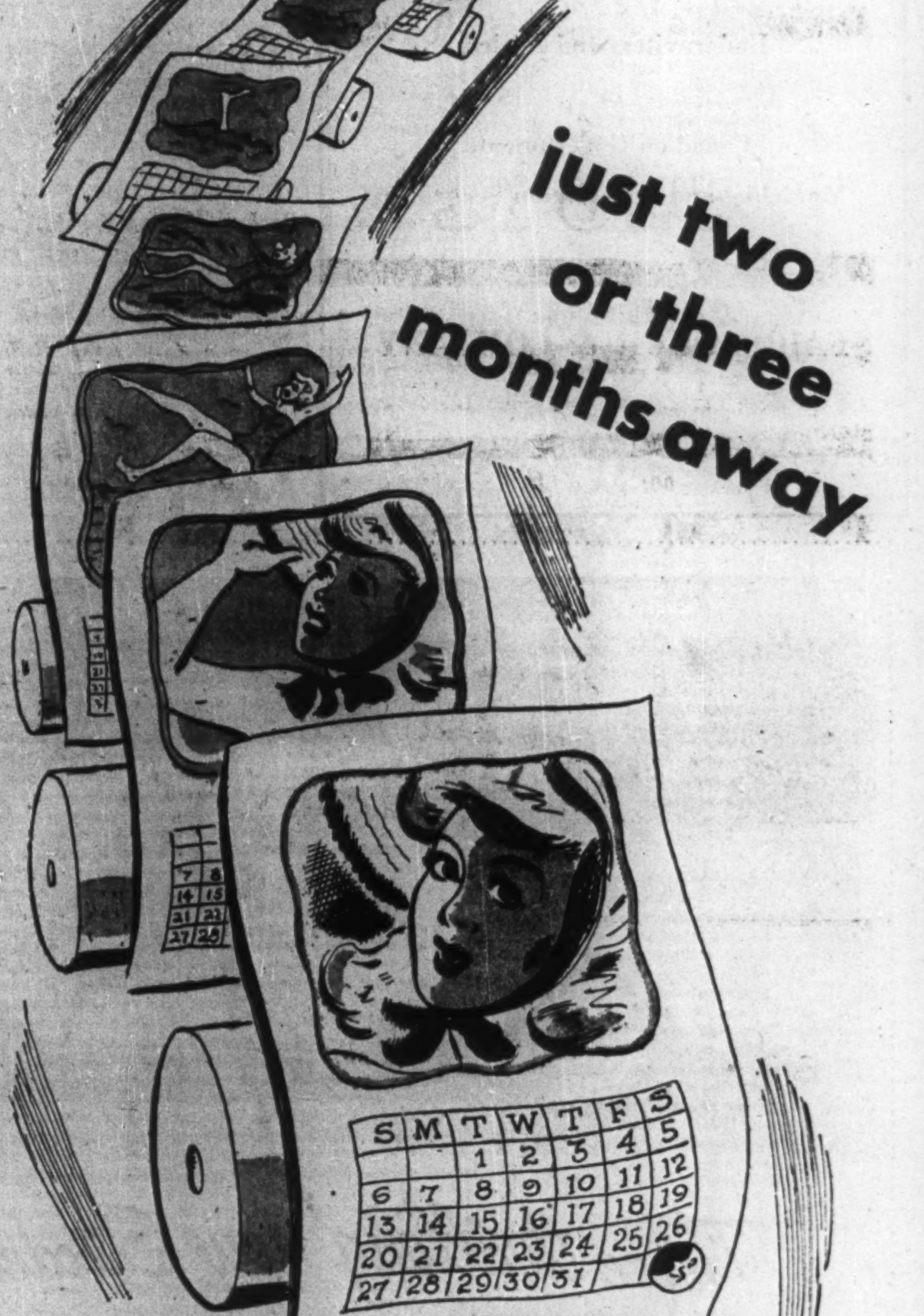
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It is just a matter of time before you can buy Thriftcoat Process Enamel . . . a new coated paper that is more economical than other coated papers.

Being coated right on the paper machine, Thriftcoat Process Enamel will be well within the price range of good S. C. paper. Savings from such streamlined operation will be passed along to you.

Thriftcoat Process Enamel will be a welcome addition to the Provincial line of fine papers which includes many qualities of Book, Coated, and Offset papers.

Watch for the announcement that will tell you when Thriftcoat Process Enamel will be available.

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SHADOWLESS LIGHT

Photo: York Knitting Mills Limited, Spinning Division

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The soft, natural, diffused light of COLD CATHODE Fluorescent Lighting means better vision, better work. Its clear, uniform distribution of light is restful to the eyes and easy on electricity. It is adaptable to every lighting requirement for industries, institutions, offices, stores and warehouses.

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WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Locking Gas Caps

Place "Keyless Kap" on filler pipe of car, and turn tight. Then it can only be removed by proper combination, so many clicks left—right—left—and remove. Canadian distributors appointed.

• • •

Batteryless Light

"Daco-Lite" looks like flashlight, but has no batteries. Squeezing of hand starts small "dynamo" which generates current to light bulb. Makers claim lifetime use. Same Canadian distributor is offering plastic house numbers which remain luminous all night after short exposure to daylight.

• • •

Hedge Clipper

Three minutes is time required to attach 3½-lb. hedge clipper, now marketed in the United States, to any standard ¼-in. portable drill, thereby doing away with need for extra motor. "Trimit" also prunes trees up to ½-in. thickness.

• • •

Reducing Vibration

Molecular Vibration Absorption, war-born method of overcoming shock by transforming it into radiant energy, is expanding into peacetime fields under the name "Vibrosorb," with resident field engineers now appointed in seven Canadian cities. Makers say new product, using thin films of oil and air between metal sheets, has no natural vibration period, and hence no resonant condition can be present.

• • •

Cement Spray Gun

New cement mortar is applied to old surfaces by U. S.-marketed gun, "Bondact," which, siphon-like, draws mixed material in dry state from feed hopper through controlled stream of water. Makers boast perfect adhesion.

• • •

Pocket Drawing Brush

Whether surfaces are wet or dry, hot or cold, new valve-controlled fountain brush will write, mark, or draw on paper, glass, wood, wax, metal, cloth, leather, and "Cellophane," according to New York manufacturers.

• • •

Plastic Paste

Paste-forming plastic which can be used for coating on paper and fabrics has been introduced by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. which claims as advantages, ease of processing and use of conventional equipment. New resin can also be applied as thin film for curtains and raincoats, and as thicker sheeting for upholstery, shoes, and handbags.

• • •

Wire Recorder

Delivery of "foundation unit" around which amateurs and experimenters can build a complete wire recorder is announced for July by Chicago maker.

• • •

Faster Pencil Refill

Clutch operated by thumb pressure on button release allows adjustment of new refill drawing pencil without two-handed operation on standard types.

• • •

Fire Extinguisher

Long-felt need in aviation industry is said to be filled with introduction in the United States of new extinguisher for fires originating in carbonaceous materials such as seat cushions, blankets, papers, etc. It can be recharged in flight, weighs seven pounds, contains quart-and-half of anti-freeze water solution, and makes use of carbon dioxide cartridge similar to that used for inflating "Mae West" life vest.

• • •

Making Needles Tougher

Needles tipped with "carboloy cemented carbide" are claimed by manufacturers to be good for sewing 600 mattresses without resharpening. Standard steel needles are sharpened after every mattress.

• • •

Small Home Freezer

Three-foot cabinet model, capacity 100 lb. of food "Frostmaster" is latest home freezer to be announced. Thermostatic control maintains freezing storage temperature; cabinet will hold enough food for family of four for two weeks, U. S. manufacturers claim; need be defrosted only twice yearly. Working parts hermetically sealed; exposed hardware is corrosion resistant.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

BRITISH ANGLERS' NATURAL HISTORY, by E. G. Boulanger; published in Canada by Collins, Toronto; 47 pages; price $1.35.

Naturalists, and all those who spent their boyhoods on streams of the United Kingdom, will find refreshing and fascinating this thin book, well-illustrated, describing Britain's fish.

THE CORPORATION—A BROTHERHOOD OF SERVICE, by Raymond W. Miller; published by World Trade Relations Ltd., Ottawa; 18 pages; price $1.

A monograph by a U. S. lawyer public relations counsel on the life history of the corporation: "Corporations in the field of private enterprise must serve within the spirit as well as within the letter of the law in the interests of general welfare."

CANADIAN LAW LIST (1947), by H. Cartwright; published by Canadian Law List Publishing Co., 24 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; 927 pages; price, $6.

The "who's who" and "what's what" of the legal profession in Canada, with synopses of the provincial laws; provincial and alphabetical lists of barristers, and general court guide.

AUSTRALIA, ITS RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENTS, edited by G. L. Wood; published by The Macmillan Co., New York; 334 pages; price $4.

Scientists, scholars and public officials have contributed to this thorough study of Australia, its economic resources, their utilization and possibilities. In agriculture and industry, the problems and prospects are discussed objectively in what is an excellent introduction to Canada's sister dominion.

Building Co. Reorganization Plan Outlined

MONTREAL (Staff)—As promised earlier, the Transportation Building Co. recently presented its reorganization plan to holders of its 7% bonds, 7% debentures, 7% noncumulative preferred shares and common stock.

Under terms of the plan, bond and debenture holders are asked to drop all claims for interest arrears. Preferred and common shareholders are to get new common stock. The plan will be considered at a meeting of common shareholders May 28 and of debenture holders later the same day. Bondholders will meet May 29.

Accrued interest on the $575,200 worth of 7% bonds amounted to $603,960 or $105 per $100 bond at April 30, 1947. These bonds matured May 1, 1947. Accrued interest on the 7% debentures amounted to $126,560 or $112 per $100 debenture at April 30, 1947.

Under the plan, present bondholders, for each $100 held, will get $25 in cash; $75 principal amount of new 3½% 20-year bonds and six fully paid new common shares. Debenture holders get six new fully paid common shares for each $100 held. Holders of preferred stock will get two new common shares for each share of preferred now held. The plan calls for common stockholders to get two-fifths of one new common share for each share of presently held common stock.

Nominal Bids Received

Although the new securities have not yet been issued, The Financial Post is informed that nominal bids have been received for the 3½% bonds and common stock in over-the-counter trading. It is stated that bids for the bonds are likely to be around $90 while $2 has been nominally offered for the common stock. On this basis, here is what each type of security holder may get, compared to what is presently owing:

Holder of $100 face value of 7% bond:	
Has now—principal amount ..	$100.00
interest arrears	105.00
	$205.00
Will get—$75 principal amount new 3½% bonds nominally quoted .	$ 67.50
Cash	25.00
6 new common nominally quoted .	12.00
	$104.50
Holder of $100 face value 7% debentures:	
Has now—principal amount .	$100.00
interest arrears	112.00
	$212.00
Will get—6 new common shares nominally quoted	$ 12.00
Holder of 1 $100 par value preferred share:	
Will get—2 new common shares nominally quoted	$ 4.00
Holder of one $100 par val. common share:	
Will get—two-fifths of a new com. share nominally quoted	.80 cents

Two More Directors

It is proposed the board of directors of the company be increased from six to eight members, two to be appointed by class "A" shares and six by common shareholders. Eight class "A" shares will be issued to two bondholders for the total amount of $2 for voting privileges.

The 3½% 20-year bonds shall be entitled to the benefit of a sinking fund payable out of the net earnings of the company. It is also provided that no dividends will be paid on the common stock until the aggregate principal amount of the bonds has been reduced to $150,000.

It is understood total tax liability falling on security holders under the reorganization plan will be approximately $7,800. This amount spread over the 48,292 common shares to be issued will be very small, it is pointed out. It is believed that the plan offers the best solution possible to all types of security holders, it is stated. Bondholders are saved the costly foreclosure proceedings while holders of the junior securities realize some benefit as well. Company officials believe the $15,113 bond interest requirements can be amply met out of earnings. They add that since WPTB restrictions on commercial rents have been eased earnings have materially increased.

The new capitalization of the company under the proposed plan is as follows:

	Auth. & Issued
3½% twenty years bonds	$575,200
Cl. A shares without par value	8 shs.
Com. shares without par value	48,292 shs.

L. P. WEBSTER

has been appointed Secretary and Executive Assistant of Dominion Textile Co.

Saskatchewan Power Cheaper

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Effective July 1, the Saskatchewan Power Commission will reduce light and power costs to consumers from the present maximum of 10 cents per kilowatt hour to nine cents, representing estimated loss in revenue of $150,000 annually to the Government.

A new policy of paying cities, towns and villages a percentage of the commission's local revenue to compensate them for loss of taxes through the purchase of privately owned companies by the power commission will go into effect at the rate of 5% of gross revenue, be reflected in consumers' bills by a surcharge of 5%. The plan is optional and will be offered to all urban municipalities now served on a retail basis by the commission.

The only group of towns not automatically affected by the rate reduction are those served by the former Prairie Power Co. Ltd. These pay for electrical energy on a minimum residential rate ranging from $2.80 to $3, depending on the size of the town.

In 1945, Commission power rates were reduced from 15c. per kilowatt hour to 12c. In 1946 the maximum was cut to 10c.

Here are "MUSTS" for an IDEAL INDUSTRIAL SITE

- Planned industrial locations
- Transportation facilities (rail-water-highway) and industrial spur lines
- Quick access to raw materials
- Large nearby markets
- Public utilities (hydro-electric—natural gas plentiful water—adequate sewage)
- Schools, Churches and Recreational Facilities

HERE THEY ARE—IN
ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas is a city of approximately 18,000 population. Many of its citizens are home-owners, they take a distinct pride in their city and in their work. Here indeed is a progressive community ready and anxious to co-operate with industry.

We feel sure you will realize why industries are locating in St. Thomas once you actually see what we have to offer.

Present Industries located here—
Iron, steel, sheet metal, bronze, enamelware, textiles, metal signs, paper box, milling, wood working plants, roller bearings, machine tools.

Your enquiries are invited and will be answered promptly.

W. H. A. SPARLING — Secretary
Industrial Board

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Three thrilling new Studebakers!

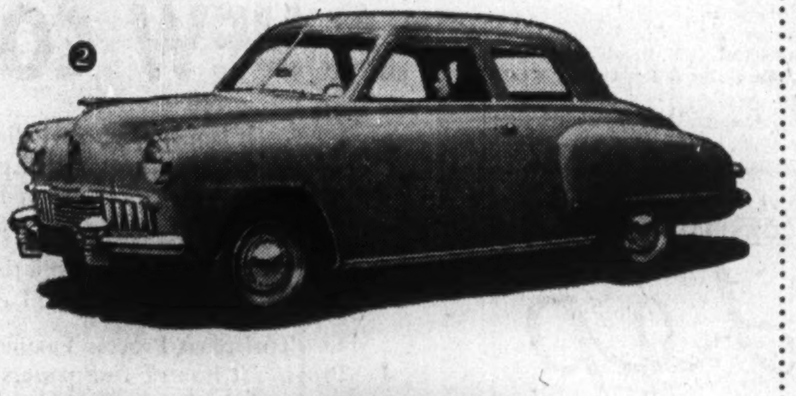
Postwar dream cars in style and performance!

WHY sit at home trying to imagine the thrill of a new Studebaker? Come in and look over one of these postwar dream cars.

Nestle down in its real 3-person seat. Flick on its "black light" dash illumination. Try the view through those huge new windows.

Everything's wonderful—everything's new—even the brakes automatically adjust themselves.

Come in and get a foretaste of the thrill of owning this exciting car. Once you do, you won't mind waiting, till yours gets here.



① Extra-long-wheelbase Studebaker—the 1947 Land Cruiser! First all-new car in the top-quality field. Styled to perfection. Priced with moderation.

② 1947 Studebaker Champion—It's a marvel in operating economy—2-door sedan shown is one of the lowest priced Studebakers.

③ Powerful new Commander—a postwar beauty! This is one of several smart new body styles—available also in the Studebaker Champion line.

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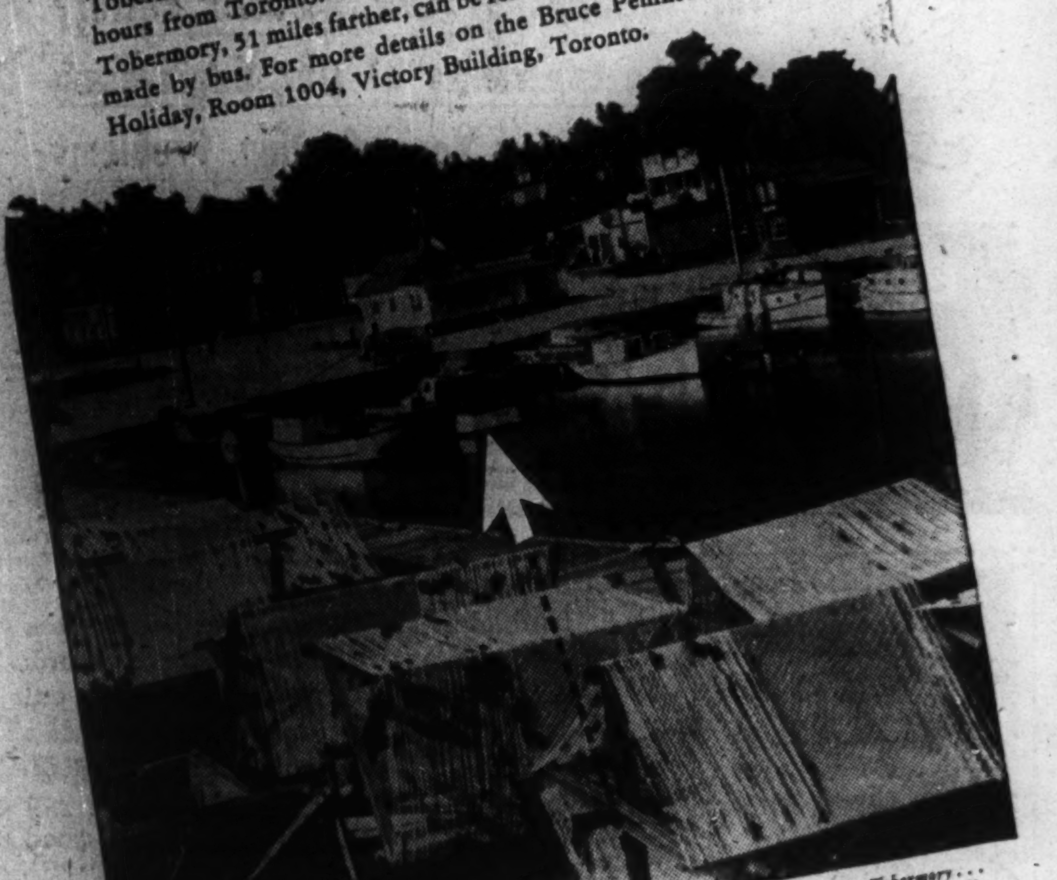
The Bruce Beckons...

Dividing Lake Huron from Georgian Bay, the whole Bruce Peninsula is justly a favourite of holiday-makers. Whether you like rocky shores or sandy beaches ; ; ; whether your sport is fishing or golf, you'll find what you want to a superlative degree on the Bruce. By car you can reach Tobermory at the tip in eight hours easy driving from Windsor, or five hours from Toronto. Wiarton is the farthest up the railroad goes, but Tobermory, 51 miles farther, can be reached from there, or the whole trip made by bus. For more details on the Bruce Peninsula, write Ontario Holiday, Room 1004, Victory Building, Toronto.



The quayside at Tobermory . . . ferry leaves here for Manitoulin

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... FOR EVERY CITIZEN

When a visitor to our province pays for food or accommodation or gasoline or amusement, we all benefit. Yes, *you* will be better off for every cent the tourist business brings to Ontario even if you have no direct connection with any of the people who serve our visitors. Why? Well, the more *they* prosper the better customers *they* will be for *you* or for *your* customers. So let us all do everything *we* can to *"Make them want to come back!"*

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LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
U.S.A.

"Let's make them want to come back!"

Labatt's

One of a series of advertisements about Ontario Holidays published in the public interest by John Labatt Limited

The Financial Post

Vol. XLI Publication Office: Toronto, May 24, 1947 No. 21

Shadows Over World Trade

Higher U. S. Prices, Slow European Recovery Put Heavy Drain on British Dollar Reserves

By KENNETH R. WILSON

Austerity has become a synonym with United Kingdom. Why? Britain lives on trade. To export she must import, and for that she needs U. S. dollars. What will happen to world trade if Britain falls by the wayside? What are her headaches and her hopes? In this article, Kenneth R. Wilson, Ottawa correspondent of The Financial Post recently returned from London and Geneva, summarizes the situation.

Great Britain has served notice that she foresees imminent economic catastrophe and a collapse of world trade. Basis of such a forecast is her belief that the world is running out of dollars.

As reported to me recently in Britain and indicated directly to high government authorities in Ottawa within recent weeks, British experts see Europe, Canada and herself directly involved in this expected breakdown.

If not averted, the pattern suggests world economic gloom and/or doom. It spells as well a breakdown of the multilateral system of trade and exchange on which Canada so largely depends.

Such prognostications point essentially to the great economic question-mark of our age:

> Will United States accept the responsibility of its postwar creditor position and match its vast productive surpluses with corresponding imports, loans or free gifts?

All the world presently needs these surpluses but is going broke trying to buy them. Even Dean Acheson, retiring U. S. Undersecretary of State said a few days ago that hope for world recovery lay in some new form of peacetime Lend-Lease by which United States could give away about $5 billions of goods annually.

Currently, the problem is even more alarming than Dean Acheson pointed out. For in the first quarter of 1947, United States exports totalled close to $3.6 billions against only $2.6 billions in the same quarter a year ago. At the same time, her imports remained stationary at $1.4 billions. This means a "gap" for these three months alone of $2.2 billions. It suggests a U. S. trade "deficit" for 1947 of close to $10 billions if this trend continues.

For Canada, this "gap" between U. S. economic output and intake is overwhelmingly hazardous since we stand completely astride the "soft" and "hard" currency worlds.

And our own figures of U. S. imports are currently very frightening. Thus for the first quarter of 1947 we Canadians bought $441 millions of goods from United States. This represents 80% of all our imports. It is 400% above the corresponding purchases by Canada in United States in the first quarter of 1938.

What Will U. S. Answer?

In light of political uncertainties at Washington, no one can presently foretell what the American answer will be to this problem. Part of the answer may be found in trade and tariff deliberations at Geneva. Part of it will lie in Republican tactics on Capitol Hill. Equally important will be decisions of the Truman administration as to whether it can "risk" more aid to Europe in light of the effect of further foreign absorption of scarce materials on rising price levels at home.

(Wheat went up the 10-cent limit the day further shipments to Germany were announced. Thus the Democrats lay up political trouble for themselves if by sponsoring additional European aid, they postpone perhaps until 1948, the much-needed shakedown in prices. Obviously no political party wants other than rising prices and the appearance of prosperity, when it is going to the electorate.)

But having recently returned from Britain, I venture to set down some of the considerations behind current British pessimism and to review some of the factors which surround their present forecast of impending world collapse.

Such an examination goes back to Britain's early determination to play along with the multilateral system and restore the prestige of her own currency in terms of dollars.

One possible alternative, freely discussed three to four years ago, was for Britain to set up her own "sterling" block and try "going it" alone. Lord Keynes and others rejected this approach. They came out for Bretton Woods, for an international trade organization and other "multilateral" mechanisms. They sought to tide over their own "transitional" period by large dollar loans and gifts.

Argue Britain Had No Choice

Some people think that Britain really never had any choice but to take the hard multilateral road to postwar recovery. They argue that any other decision would have dealt a deathblow not only to British prestige but to any hope of her regaining prewar standards of living. They argue that Britain could never have made such a choice willingly. That it could only be countenanced as an unpleasant alternative forced on them by breakdown of free multilateral trading as between "dollar" and "sterling" spheres of trade and influence.

Looking back on what has happened since war's end and especially in the last six months, many well-informed people in Britain now believe the attempt towards multilateral trading and exchange has already broken down. They talk pessimistically about the World Bank and the World Fund as being "too little and too late." They make the same comment about deliberations at Geneva. They see the hairtrigger recovery timetable required by terms of the U. S. dollar loan, as already hopelessly upset by rising prices, slowness of recovery in Europe and the plague of poor crops and other "acts of God."

The fact is that Britain, in 1914, sought about twice as many U. S. dollars as she ultimately received. Reputedly she sought $6 billions of "aid," comprised in part of a free gift to offset British wartime sacrifice. The remainder was sought on very easy interest terms and conditions.

In the end she got no free money and only $3¾ billions under interest terms and conditions which she considered very harsh. She got a further $1¼ billions from Canada under virtually the same terms as those imposed by United States. The Canadian loan was negotiated just about a year ago. The American loan had very heavy going in Congress, was not finally agreed to until July 15, 1946.

The U. K. Income

(£ MILLIONS)	1938	1946
National income	4,671	7,974
Borrowing abroad, sale of assets to foreigners	70	400
Available for use at home	4,741	8,374
Where It Goes:		
Personal consumption	3,668	5,420
Gov't expenditure	765	2,261
Net nonwar capital formation at home	308	693

The American loan was expected to last about 3½ years. But in 10 months exactly one-half the amount has been spent. In recent months these precious U. S. dollars have been moving out at an alarmingly rapid rate due:

(1) to rising U. S. prices;
(2) to the special dollar drain of Germany;
(3) to the slowness of European recovery in general.

European recovery is especially vital to Britain, for without it she must look elsewhere (usually to dollar countries) for foodstuffs and other materials.

Britain has currently spent $640 millions or 51% of her Canadian loan. In 1946, she spent proportionately more of her Canadian than her U. S. dollars. Now she hopes to keep these two in balance so that the two loans will run out at about the same time.

Since her contract commitments for basic Canadian food stuffs like wheat, bacon, etc., are in excess of her probable Canadian resources (including the line of credit), it is now certain that she will shortly take steps to curb many, if not all, "non-essential" imports both from Canada and United States.

At the present rate of spending, both loans are due to run out in something less than a year. In part this is because the "terms of trade" have gone sharply against her in recent months. Thus in March alone, Britain's import bill soared to $520 millions; the highest point in 21 years. This was $100 millions more than for the same month last year. Much of the increase was the direct result of higher prices.

Argentine wheat, for example, cost Britain $140 a ton in March. American wheat in the same month was billed through at $108.50 a ton. This compares with $80 a ton which Britain paid under contract for Canadian wheat.

It is probably no overstatement that Britain's American dollars are currently buying only half as much as they were expected to buy when the loan terms were originally negotiated in summer and autumn of 1944.

More Problems for Britain

Other British headaches include:

(a) Her agreement with United States that all "net" sterling balances created by "current" trade be freely convertible as at July 15th.

(b) Her agreement with United States not to discriminate against dollar countries in her purchasing.

(c) Her undertaking to settle and to release at some still undetermined date, her outstanding and accumulated sterling balances.

British authorities currently insist that the July 15 burden of sterling convertibility is not insurmountable. The current estimate is that the drain will involve only $200 millions in 1947, over and above what has been incurred already. This convertibility stipulation merely means that any country having a "net" balance on British account may demand payment of that balance in any currency.

It is presumed that on and after July 15, much or all of these settlements will be required in dollars. With "hard" currency countries this condition is already being met, so that only "net" balances of soft currency

(Continued on page 16)

"Immigrant Ships" Take to the Air

Post Writer Finds Families Travel to Canada by Planes

By KENNETH R. WILSON

Today's "immigrant ships" are in the air. They are part of the reason transatlantic airlines are preparing for their biggest season in history.

I had first-hand knowledge of it just recently when I passed up a swish single room on the Queen Elizabeth to try out the new Canadian-built "North Star" plane, just now making its bow as a commercial operation in transatlantic travel.

I found to my astonishment that this North Star operation, on its westward flight, is largely an "immigrant" ship. And American Overseas Airlines are running into the same condition.

One lad in our party was a farm boy heading for Vancouver en route to New Zealand. Another chap was a mechanic on his way to a southern Ontario town. One little family (man, wife and small boy) was going to join relatives in a little town near North Bay. He had been a chauffeur in Ottawa for several years, had married a Canadian girl, and was coming back to settle here permanently. Out of 24 people on our plane, most were actually "immigrants." A few were ex-Canadians returning on a visit after weary years in war-torn Britain.

These people gladly pay their £77 10 shillings (about $310) for the chance to get to Canada. North Star passages are already booked well into August, I am told. The price compares favorably with rates on the Aquitania or even with either of the Queens. (A first-class single fare on the Aquitania runs between $250 and $300; Queen fares are considerably higher.) And of course, return or westward passages on ocean boats today are virtually unobtainable except for priority passengers.

From this side of the Atlantic, advance reservations for the American Overseas Airlines have already passed the 7,000 mark, and TCA is heavily booked ahead, the Toronto office alone receiving 50 requests a day.

There has been a noticeable change recently in the type of customer applying for overseas passage, booking agents tell The Financial Post. Now more than 40% are non-business personnel and largely composed of either people making war-postponed visits to relatives, or others of central European descent seeking relatives among displaced persons. Almost all try to secure return passage before they go and airline officials are encouraging this. Average length of stay overseas is around one month.

Long Bus Ride

I can now say, from experience, that those who make the trip by plane will not be disappointed, although in many respects it resembles a long-distance bus ride.

In actual flying time, the North Star brought me 3,850 statutory miles in 16 hours; 20 hours with stops, against a normal six-day voyage from London to Montreal. But until Atlantic travel is considerably speeded up or offers "Pullman-type" sleeping accommodation, it can't be called luxurious, despite the comfortable, adjustable chair-seats.

One of the features is the service provided by British Overseas Airways at London. BOAC have gone to considerable expense and shown imagination in providing unexpected comforts such as carpets, chesterfields, flowers and other homelike amenities for their clientele. They also handle passengers with despatch and efficiency, but one obvious comment is on the large staff, compared with American or European airports. BOAC personnel seem to be just about falling over one another in offices and airports.

We had been delayed when we started, and in the glorious moonlight our North Star looked like a huge silver whale with a great emerald shining in her tail. I sat right alongside the famous Rolls-Royce "in-line" engines which are the distinguishing feature of this new plane. (It is the first time that British engines have been "married" to the famous Douglas fuselage for commercial travel.)

Prestwick, Scotland, our first stop, is notable for its wonderful breakfasts of fried eggs, bacon, toast, marmalade and really good coffee. As one Britisher said to me as he dug his knife and fork into the eggs and bacon: "Now I know I'm leaving England; they don't have these for homefolk."

David McIntyre is in charge of the port and is well known to many Canadians and to all people interested in the development of flying and air transport. We were all cleared through customs and away within an hour—just as the morning light was beginning to break. It was drizzling a bit when we left, but an hour or so later we were "in the clear" with brilliant sunshine lighting up the last landmark of the "Isles"—the rocky greens and browns of the Stornaways.

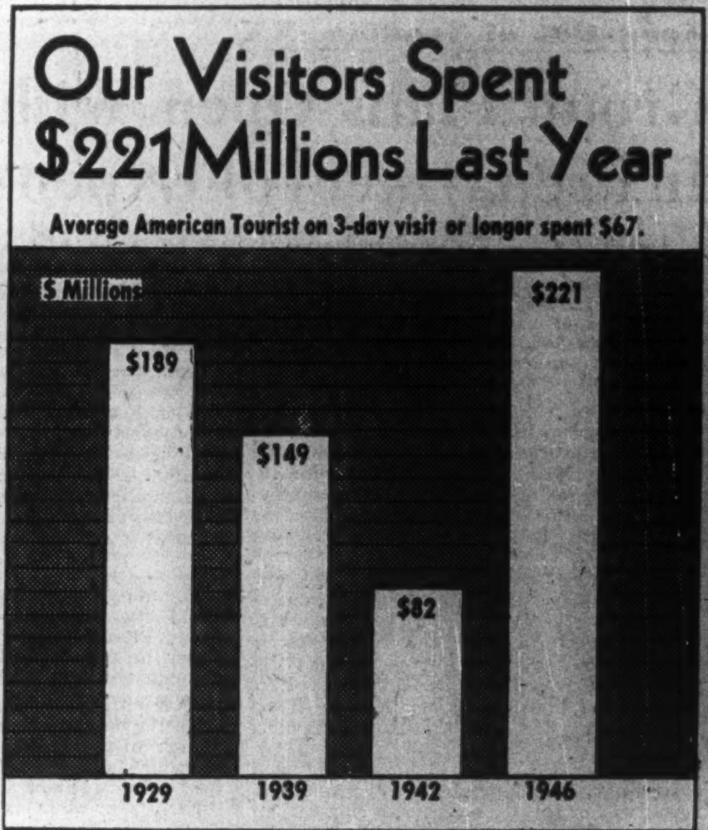
Next stop: Iceland.

We taxied in at 10.15 (British time) having covered the 845 mile stretch (statutory miles) in 3½ hours. Landing is at the former American airbase called Meeks Field and now renamed Keflavik. An Icelandic flag was being hoisted in our honor as we arrived. We made our way to the tin-covered igloo-shaped headquarters and again tackled a big "breakfast" of eggs, bacon, coffee and toast. I took some photographs and wondered why my camera wasn't working; then realized my ears were still buzzing and I wasn't able to hear the shutter "click." I walked a bit across the barren green-brown earth and rocks while our plane took on gasoline; found most of the rocks were porous or pock-marked; gaseous lava stones according to an engineer-friend.

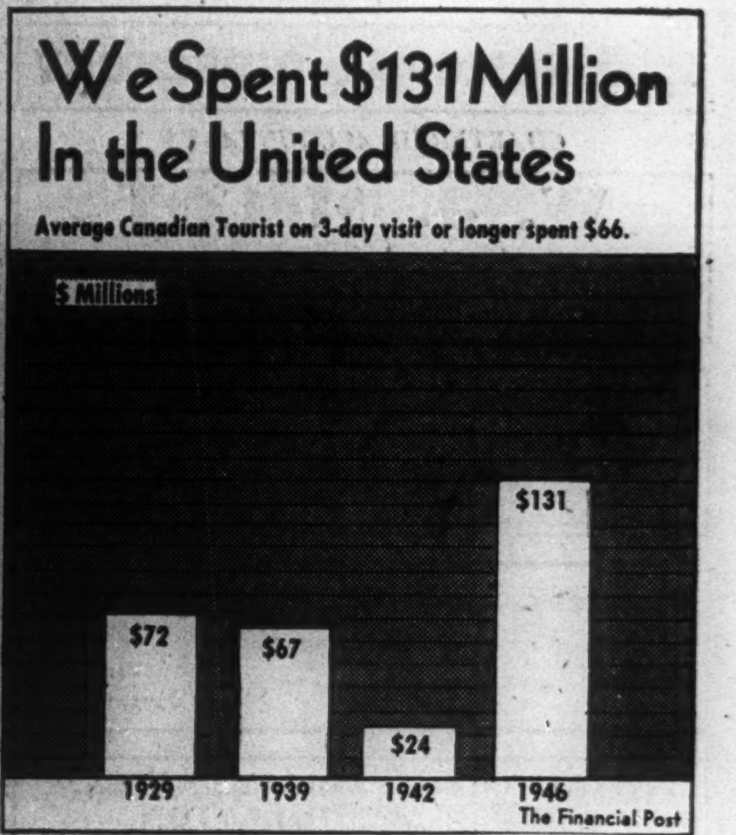
Lunch was served aloft three hours after we left Iceland, but I almost missed it entirely. The reason: we were passing over Greenland's icy mountains. The sun was shining and I was captivated by the rugged icy grandeur of this desolate land. We saw no sign of habitation or shipping though we were over it for nearly half an hour.

One especially fascinating sight was the great icebergs floating in the bays and fjords. They looked like giant hunks of sparkling-white borax, rimmed with shimmering "creme-de-menthe" when the ice was under water.

Another three hours and we were passing Labrador's Goose Bay. Not having to drop or pick up any passengers and having plenty of gas we kept right on going. Soon we were over Anticosti Island and then along the Gaspé shore and into the St. Lawrence.



There's gold in Canada's hills and valleys. It's tourist gold, and the chart shows how it has increased in value since 1929. And the experts say there will be more this year!



Canadians are travel-minded. Last year they spent $10 per capita in the U. S.; Americans spent $1.50 per capita. Canadian expenditures last year were almost double 1929.

Tourists Are Everybody's Business

Record $250 Million Year in Sight For Visitor Industry in 1947

By RONALD WILLIAMS

On foot, by car, train, bus and plane, 25 million vacation-hungry Americans are expected to pour into Canada in a few weeks, bent on one form of recreation or another.

In dollars and cents, this international cavalcade will mean $250 millions in American dollars, needed in the Canadian economy. The Post tells here who gets it, how and where.

Twenty-five million tourists and $250 millions worth of tourist business!

That's what Canada can expect in 1947, based on the informed estimates of tourist officials here and in the United States.

One quarter of a billion dollars! Almost 25% more than in 1946, the biggest tourist year in Canadian history.

More than any other form of Canadian endeavor, the tourist trade is "everybody's business." Next to newsprint it is the greatest source of American dollars so vitally necessary in our fiscal relations with the United States.

The ceaseless shuttle of tourists across the border has woven ties of mutual understanding and co-operation which are the wonder and envy of the world.

Merchants Get Most

And in actual dollars and cents, everyone benefits; but surprisingly, the retail store merchant most of all. Unless something unforeseen happens this year, like special round trip excursions to Mars or a recession of major proportions, this is where this year's estimated $250 millions of tourist trade will go:

Retail stores	$75	millions
Restaurants	$55	"
Accommodation	$42.5	"
Gasoline	$30	"
Theatres, amusements	$22.5	"
Transportation	$17.5	"
Incidentals	$ 7.5	"

This year more and more Americans are planning to visit Canadian playgrounds. The volume of enquiries so far has been tremendous. The Canadian Travel Bureau at Ottawa was receiving more than 1,000 daily.

The Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity has added 10 more persons to its staff just to keep abreast of the flood of requests for information.

Everywhere advance bookings are unprecedented in volume. Leading U. S. travel publications are announcing that the American people have $10 billion to spend this summer, going places and seeing and doing things.

Probably $500 millions of this staggering vacation bank balance will be spent abroad. That means almost half of this tidy figure will be spent in Canada.

Swing Is To Canada

This is based on the assumption that the traditional split of this rich, ripe vacation melon follows the same pattern this year. And there's nothing to suggest it won't. On the contrary, due to complications elsewhere, notably Mexico, Canada will probably get a bigger cut.

This possible switch to Canada stems from several factors. First is that there are so few other places for U. S. vacationists to go to get out of their own country due to shipping shortages.

Second, is a situation created by the travel boom itself. Many expect it to be so big that it will so overcrowd domestic tourist facilities that many will come to Canada just to get away from the traffic jams and crowded resorts.

Perhaps one of the best sources of advance travel on the continent is the American Automobile Association. At the Washington headquarters, the word is that the tourist business is going to be "very, very good" with Canada "certain to get her share, and perhaps more."

Last year, for example, the American vacationist spent $430 millions outside the United States. Canada got $214 millions of it while Mexico got $100 millions. Between them Canada and Mexico got 75c. of the vacation-hungry American's dollar.

Industry 341 Years Old

That's a long, far cry from the start of Canada's tourist industry back in 1606. This fabulous industry without smokestacks, with its inexhaustible reserves of sunshine and scenery, was born 341 years ago when a Parisian lawyer and gentleman of leisure, Marc Lescarbot, visited Port Royale in Acadia.

This intriguing bit of information comes unexpectedly from DBS reports. This one on Canada's International Tourist Trade, while not one whit less statistical than the usual DBS literature, goes a bit romantic on the subject of the origin of what is now known officially as the "Visitor Industry."

That first tourist was a bit of a curiosity to the hard-working Acadia settlers. Today it would be even more curious—even calamitous—if his 1947 counterpart disappeared. Ontario would be poorer this year by perhaps $120 millions; Quebec by $37 millions; British Columbia, $50 millions; Maritimes $20 millions; Manitoba, $8 millions; Saskatchewan, $4 millions and Alberta about $3 millions.

The golden era in this new and lucrative industry is here and each province has now started to put its tourist house in order, to make it more attractive for the time when the visitor becomes somewhat more choosy.

The Dominion Government is spending $800,000 publicizing tourist attractions; the railways, another $1 million; Ontario's budget is $335,000. The other provinces are spending sums proportionally as large.

Ontario still tops the vacation list by far with 2,500 registered camps and resorts. New places are going up right and left, despite building shortages and high prices. No official is predicting a better year than last, which was the best ever up to now. However, if it happens, few will be surprised.

The Maritime provinces are looking forward to a banner year. Enquiries and bookings are far in excess of 1946's record. Several new cabin camps and lodges have been started but shortages make it doubtful whether they will be ready for this year's vacation invasion.

Quebec is equally optimistic. The expected increase is 10% but present accommodation will have to absorb it as sky-high building costs have kept new construction to a minimum.

In the West, Manitoba anticipates a 10% increase; Saskatchewan 25% in Canadian bookings, 40% in American and Alberta, about 15%. In Saskatchewan, 200 new summer homes are being built, a $100,000 auto camp and the government has announced a five-year development program. In Alberta, three new mountain resorts are under way.

Up 33% Last Year

The revised tourist expenditure for 1946 of $221 millions for all travel by all people was an increase of 33% from 1945. But it is 2½ times the wartime low of $82 million in 1942. The 1946 record compares with the previous high of $198 millions in 1929 when touring costs were on a somewhat similar level, but overseas visitors were much more numerous.

Today 97 out of every 100 who come to Canada for a holiday are Americans. In 1946, they spent $214 millions compared with $163.3 in 1945; $184 in 1929; $149 in 1937 and $137 millions in 1939. Although only 14% of them were what are referred to as bona fide tourists (visitors of three days or more), they were responsible for 82.5% of all the business.

Statistics for 1945 show that the average expenditure per tourist car was $50.04 and each car contained 3.10 persons. Average expenditure per person rose from $2.72 a day in 1944 to $3.43 in 1945, a 25% increase.

At the same time, Canadians were spending even more freely on vacations than their more affluent neighbors. On a per capita basis, DBS estimates that Canadians are the world's leading tourists. For example, in 1946, Canadians spent $131 millions in the United States. On a population basis, that's $10.65 per capita against $1.50 per capita American expenditure in Canada.

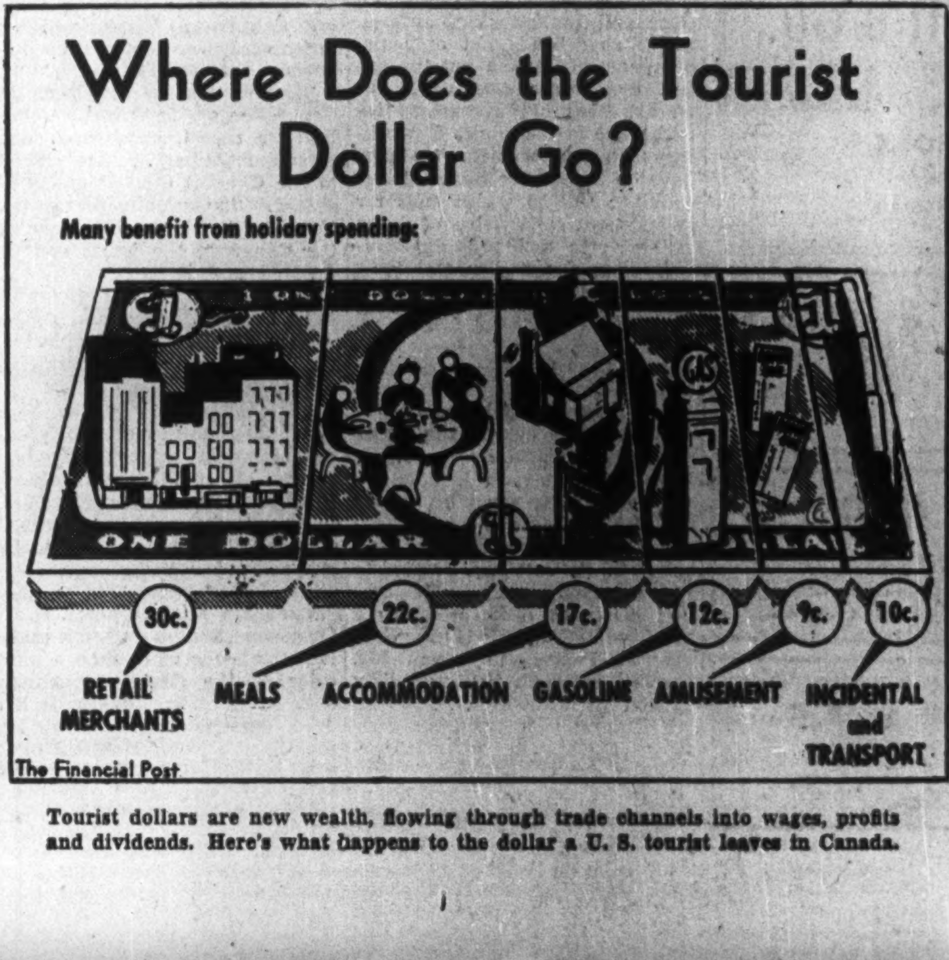
Quite a Motorcade

In 1946, also, American automobile traffic to Canada continued the expansion resumed when the war ended. Some 5.6 million cars were checked through 156 border points from the Maritimes to the Pacific and the Yukon.

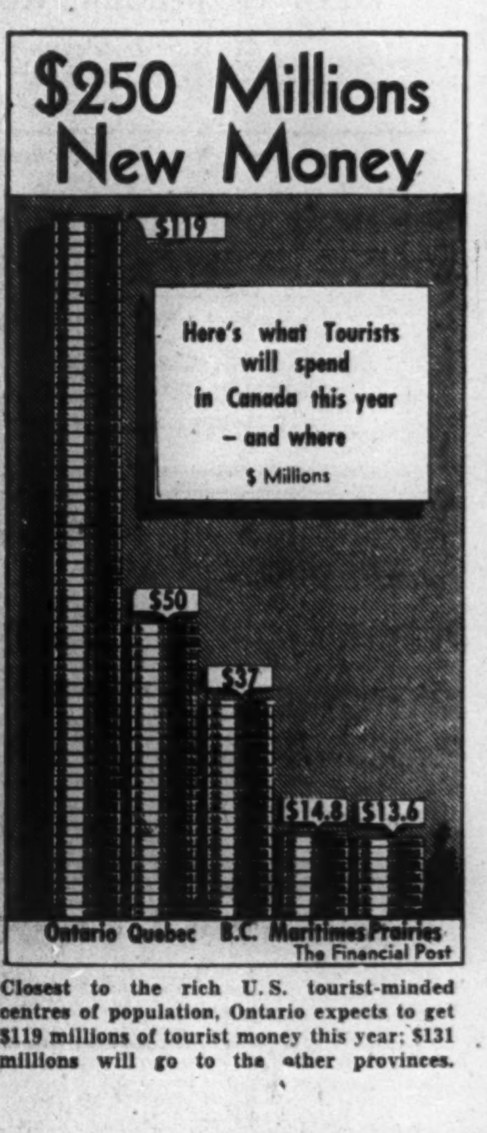
This immense international cavalcade, if placed bumper to bumper, would more than cover the entire Trans-Canada highway, four cars abreast; or would form a single line 19,000 miles long. At the 49th parallel, this would be long enough to circle the world.

Entries last year reached a new high of 21 millions. In 1945, 17 millions crossed the border; in 1939, 16.6 millions. Short-term visits accounted for a large portion of the 1946 increase, but the bona fide tourist business shared proportionately.

(Continued on page 16)



Tourist dollars are new wealth, flowing through trade channels into wages, profits and dividends. Here's what happens to the dollar a U. S. tourist leaves in Canada.



Closest to the rich U.S. tourist-minded centres of population, Ontario expects to get $119 millions of tourist money this year; $131 millions will go to the other provinces.

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Keep Out of Trouble—XX

Group Plans Open Wide Range of Assistance In Prepayment of Expenses for Family Sickness

Second of two articles on prepaying your medical and hospital expenses through voluntary association. The first article dealt with the system under which you join an association as an independent individual. This article discusses plans under which you join as a member in a group bound by some tie such as common employment or membership in the same profession.

Just as group life insurance offers life insurance protection on specially favorable terms to thousands of individuals bound together by some tie such as common employment, so similar group plans for budgeting one's health and hospital expenses are available.

Apart from various group accident and sickness policies offered by private insurance companies, two examples of nonprofit voluntary organizations offering benefits on a group basis, approved by the Ontario Department of Health, are the Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care and Group Medical Services (a division of Associated Medical Services).

G.M.S. benefits are available to employed groups and their dependents and provide allowances for doctor's services during serious illness, surgery and accident while the subscriber is confined to bed in an approved general hospital.

It costs 65 cents per month per individual and benefits are only available when the subscriber is confined to bed in hospital. It resembles a deductible automobile insurance plan in that it pays expenses over $25, the subscriber being expected to pay the first $25 himself.

The maximum allowance provided for the cost of doctor's service is $800 in any 12 consecutive months for each subscriber. To qualify for membership the individual must be employed where there are 10 or more on the staff including the management and he must have been an employee for at least three full consecutive months and active at his regular occupation for the preceding 14 days and on the permanent staff.

The plan is available to the employee's wife and dependent children.

On Percentage of Employees

Where any employee group wishes to avail themselves of this service certain minimum percentages are established. Thus in a firm where there are 10 to 25 employees, all must subscribe in order to get the benefits. Where there are 26 to 50 employees, 90%.

In large companies the percentage falls. Thus when there are over 200 employees it is necessary for only 50% to belong.

The group system is somewhat similar to a group life insurance plan in that it is open to everybody regardless of age, etc. No medical examination is required.

Where a large percentage of the group subscribe to the plan a fair ratio of good risks is assured. Without these percentages the plan would not be economically sound.

Apart from the fact that the employee pays the first $25 expense for a doctor's service, the plan does not pay for doctor's services in the home. It does, however, provide both medical and surgical attention in the hospital.

Certain types of illnesses are excluded such as conditionsa rising from alcoholism, epilepsy, venereal diseases, etc. Benefits are not available for payment of ambulance service.

Subscriptions are payable on a group basis, preferably by the employee, through salary deductions. They are payable monthly in advance but may be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance. As in the individual plan the subscriber may choose any doctor or specialist he desires and a schedule of allowances is provided.

Unlike the individual plan, this group service does not provide benefits for childbirth.

Examples of the medical service which is provided under the plan are as follows:

On operation for appendicitis, the plan would provide $100 surgeon's fee, $15 for an assistant's fee and $10 for anaesthetic, or total doctor's fees of $125, of which the subscriber pays the first $25, G.M.S. paying the remaining $100.

In the case of hospitalized pneumonia where the total cost amounts to $625 for doctor's fees including three operations and two admissions to hospital, the subscriber would pay $50, the G.M.S. paying $575.

If hospitalization benefits are also desired the cost is 35 cents per month for each individual. This service allows $4.50 a day to a subscriber while confined to bed in an approved general hospital exclusive of the first two days in each 14-day period.

Suppose you are in the hospital for 14 days, you would pay the first two days hospital bill and G.M.S. would pay the remaining 12 days. On this basis G.M.S. will pay for 90 days hospitalization in any 12 consecutive months.

Under the group system the medical services may be taken by paying 65 cents per month. The hospitalization benefits, however, are not available exclusive of the medical service. If the medical service has been taken one may also subscribe to the hospitalization benefits by paying an extra 35 cents per month. One is not permitted, however, to take the hospitalization benefits without having first subscribed for the group medical services.

The Blue Cross Plan

The other co-operative health plan approved by the Ontario Government is the Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care which provides for the payment of your hospital bill through a nonprofit organization. It operates on a group basis only.

By it you can prepay the cost of hospitalization so that neither you or any member of your family need fear the expense of hospital care if sickness comes.

Each year it is estimated one person in ten, one family in five, pays a hospital bill.

NOW ALL WE NEED IS TO GET THE CAT AND THE CANARY ON THE PLAN FOR HOSPITAL CARE!

Prepayment hospital care plans are now available covering all members of the family.

Each year well over 375,000 in Ontario receive treatment in hospitals. Accidents, ill health, sickness, coming when least expected, cause hardship and worry because few families are financially prepared for such an emergency. Fear of the cost causes many to hide ill health until perhaps it is too late or perhaps it means greater loss of working time, longer periods in hospital and in the end higher costs.

The Blue Cross plan in operation in Ontario since 1941 was established by the Ontario Hospital Association, a strictly nonprofit corporation with no stockholders and paying no dividends, any surplus being used for the benefit of subscribers. It does not provide medical attention but it does provide for hospital care and its services are available in any part of Canada, in the United States and even in the West Indies. It is estimated there are now 850,000 participants in Ontario alone. The plan operates in other provinces on a provincial organization basis.

How the Plan Works

This is what you get if you belong to the plan and take sick:

1. Hospital care for varying periods in each year according to the time you have been a subscriber—31 days the first year, 36 days the second, 41 days the third, 46 days the fourth and 51 days the fifth and each succeeding year. You can have either standard public ward or semiprivate accommodation according to your contract.

Hospitalization includes the usual things which are supplied by the standard hospital.

But admission to hospital solely for tests is not included in the benefits.

It provides emergency hospital service when rushed to hospital immediately following an accident. After a married couple have been in the plan for 12 months benefits will be available to the wife for maternity care, expenses of one half the hospital charges up to 12 days, for conditions arising from pregnancy and childbirth, including one half the hospital charges for nursing and care of the newborn child.

To enrol in the plan it is not necessary to have physical examination, health statement or medical questionnaire. There is no exclusion as to type of injury or illness requiring hospitalization, and diseases which have their inception prior to enrolment are covered. There is no minimum time you must be in the hospital before benefits commence, consequently costly and important short-stay cases are covered.

The plan provides for injury and illness occurring in work not covered by Workmen's Compensation, but if you become a Blue Cross member and go to the hospital, when you leave you don't have to pay for services covered by the Blue Cross plan then wait for the approval of your claim for reimbursement. The plan pays the hospital directly, thus relieving you, the physician and your employer of the inconvenience of making out claim papers.

Costs of the Blue Cross hospital services are lower when there are more members of a family who belong.

Thus a single subscriber pays 50 cents a month in advance for the standard ward contract; 75 cents for semiprivate contract; a married subscriber pays $1 for standard ward contract for himself or herself, for the spouse and for all children under sixteen; $1.50 for semiprivate; unmarried children 16 to 20 may be enrolled at the single rate.

No Direct Applications

You may enrol as one of a group at your place of employment if there are five or more on the staff if your employer co-operates to make the plan available through group enrolment. Applications are not accepted directly from individuals nor can families band themselves together with the object of enrolling in the plan. Group enrolment has been adopted in the interest of all subscribers. It eliminates red tape, makes physical examination unnecessary, assures a sound basis of operation, gives maximum benefit at minimum cost.

Group enrolment is also extended to include organizations whose members do not serve under a common employer, such as professional associations, farmer's organizations, women's institutes and similarly organized societies established for other than social or recreational activities.

If you desire private accommodation in the hospital and it is available you may arrange to pay the difference in the hospital charges directly to the hospital.

You have a free choice of hospitals which participate in the plan and if you are outside of the province the benefits are payable toward your expenses just the same.

When you join you are given a Blue Cross card which is recognized in every section of North America where there are now 88 Blue Cross plans in effect with a combined enrolment of over 26 million participants.

Blue Cross groups have been formed in every kind of business, in steel mills, factories, radio stores, wholesale houses, insurance companies, transportation lines, banks, etc. Arrangements can be made with your employer to have the necessary subscriptions deducted from pay. Many firms, it is understoond, pay all or part of the subscription as a contribution toward the good health and welfare of their employees.

In many cities and towns the municipal employees, policemen, firemen and corporation staffs are enrolled. Thus through these mutual co-operative plans you may provide medical service and hospitalization for yourself and your family.

Can Combine Plans

It is understood that the medical services and hospitalization benefits of Associated Medical Services may be combined with the Blue Cross benefits, in which case a subscriber to the two plans would be assured not only of the medical service given by the A.M.S. but also of the best type of hospital service through the combined benefits of the two plans.

Both plans differ from state medicine in that the individual is enabled to select the hospital where he wants to be treated. Under the A.M.S. plan he selects his own doctor. Both are contributory plans giving the individual a legal right which, to the independent person, is half the battle in getting well. Neither of these associations is a profit-making organization and the fact that both of them have been operating for some few years now with yearly increasing membership, indicates that the idea has "taken on" among the people at large.

In case of illness the fees of the medical doctor giving service under the A.M.S. and hospital service under A.M.S. or Blue Cross agreement are paid by the association concerned.

Thus both plans resolve themselves into a system of budgeting month by month for possible medical or hospital expenses.

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What the Labor Press is Saying

Excerpts from editorials and articles appearing currently in Canadian and U. S. Labor Publications

The Fisherman (representing organized fishermen and shoreworkers of British Columbia)—"British Columbia has achieved a unique distinction. Almost overnight, it has turned from its position as leader of the nine provinces in the fields of social and labor legislation to exactly the reverse, in the latter case at least. B. C. now heads not only the provinces of Canada but the entire English-speaking world, as an exponent of government interference in the affairs of working men and women. We now have on the statute books of this province Bill 39 which calls for government supervision of union strike votes and provides sizeable fines for unions and their officers while out on strike in contravention of its provisions.

"It is regrettable that in the fight to have Sec. 72 — the Strike clause — withdrawn, there were those in labor's ranks who chose this time to cleave the unity which has existed for years. We find it difficult to understand why, at a time when unity was so vital, Alderman and TLC (Trades and Labor Council) Secretary R. K. Gervin proceeded to lash the labor lobby participants and classified it in effect as a "Red" plot. The LPP (Labor Progressive Party), to whom Mr. Gervin referred, had publicly spoken for the lobby . . . So had the CCF and so had all affiliations of labor in the province. Seeking amendments to the Act should be not only the right of any political party, but indeed should be the duty of that party, if it claims to speak for the people."

• • •

Trades and Labor Congress Journal: "Under the Labor Government (in Britain), the Minister of Labor, in agreement with the Trade Union Congress General Council has agreed to refer jurisdictional or demarcation disputes . . . to the TUC.

"The findings of the Disputes Committee are final in the sense that its report, conclusions and recommendations . . . are taken to the General Council and presented in its annual report to the Congress itself. On the floor of the Congress, the issues can be debated and it is theoretically possible for Congress to refer back to the Council and therefore to its Disputes Committee, the whole case for reconsideration.

"This practically never happens: the report, backed by General Council, is invariably accepted. A union which refused to abide by the settlement would, in an extreme case, be compelled to leave the Congress, either by suspension or exclusion."

• • •

Canadian Mineworker: . . . Our social system does not make it possible for more than a minority of the people to achieve security in their old age. It has been found that out of every 100 men aged 25, only five will have become well-to-do by the time they are 65; five will still be working for a living; 35 will have died, in many cases leaving behind families in distress; 55 will be dependent on friends or relatives or charity. In Canada, pensions are payable at the age of 70. The maximum pension is $300 a year. Ontario, Canada's richest province and the one paying highest average, manages to squeeze out 80c. a day. This is to pay for food, clothing, rent and other necessities!

The proportion of men and women over 70 who are forced to depend on government pensions runs pretty high, from nearly one third in Ontario to almost two thirds in New Brunswick. A pensioner is permitted not more than an additional $125 a year—in other words, a maximum income of $425 or $1.16 a day. It is no wonder, therefore, that there is and always has been, a strong agitation in Canada for more generous old age pensions. The agitation has been directed in three directions—to lower the age of eligibility; to increase the pension; and to eliminate the means test. If the example of other countries can be used as an argument, the Canadian Government should pay heed to these demands. Denmark and New Zealand, for example, have a starting age of 60; Great Britain and Australia, 65 for men and 60 for women.

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Taxes Stay Up in Nfld. LittleSunshineinBudget

Special Correspondence

St. John's, Nfld.—Newfoundlanders this year will not share with Canadians any rejoicing over their budget. Three months ago statements from the Treasury led the country to expect a possible surplus of at least $1 million for 1946-47. This has now shrunk to $106,000 dollars, due to additional government spending.

There are two main grounds for disappointment in the budget.

First: Taxes have not been reduced, as many had expected.

Second: Government spending for the coming year will not be reduced. Instead, the Treasury will earmark a record $37 millions for expenditures during the fiscal year 1947-48. This is a direct contrast to the encouraging picture handed to Canadian taxpayers by Finance Minister Abbott when he announced an average over-all reduction of 29% on personal income taxes, elimination of wartime excess profits tax and other reductions.

Two months ago, the surtax on earned incomes in Newfoundland actually was increased for all earning over $8,000 a year. Bulk of the Island's revenue however comes from customs duties, and the increase in personal income tax was generally viewed as a move in the right direction, to place a heavier tax burden on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

Revenues Stay Up

For the coming year, special war levies such as the 50% supertax on income tax, the increased excise tax on cigarettes and tobacco, the war-inflated liquor tax and other emergency levies will remain intact. These imposts are a few of many factors which have contributed to the exorbitantly high cost of living in Newfoundland. To offset this gloomy picture, government revenue has not done what many have predicted it would do — decline with the end of wartime activities and of high expenditures on military bases by outside nations.

This is the first budget of Hon. R. L. M. James, Commissioner of Finance and one of the principals of the United Kingdom Treasury, who assumed office only last fall.

Referring to the high figures for government spending, Commissioner James remarked: "Reconstruction and development expenditure have so far been financed entirely from current revenue. We have now reached a stage where it may be necessary to draw on the accumulated surplus. Our policy is to limit such drawings in order that the surplus revenue may be safeguarded as an insurance against the possibility of bad times."

Highlights of the Island's second postwar budget included:

1. Outlook for the pulp and paper industry is exceptionally good, with expansion programs under way, and employment continuing at record high levels.

2. Opening up of iron ore deposits in Labrador, now under way, offers a bright future for the mining industry. New postwar markets will be established for the iron ore deposits on Bell Island.

3. Outlook for fisheries, largest employer of labor on the Island, is open to question. The end of large relief orders from UNRRA and loss of the wartime United Kingdom market, will have a decided effect on this industry.

4. Revenue receipts established a new high at $37.3 millions, exceeding by some $3.88 millions the previous record for 1945-46. Customs duties accounted for $20,225,000 or 54%; and the assessor of taxes, who is responsible for collection of personal and corporate income taxes, accounted for $10,792,000 or about 29%.

5. Of the revenue total, only $31 millions represents taxation in the usual sense. The balance was made up of miscellaneous revenue from liquor, postal and telegraphs, interest income, fines and levies by the courts, royalties and receipts paid to various government departments.

6. Customs revenue exceeded the estimates for the year by $3 millions. This is attributed to higher prices of imported commodities, following release of price controls in Canada and the United States; and release of a greater volume of consumer goods than anticipated a year ago.

7. Treasury payments to the Newfoundland Railway account totalled $3,567,000 against an estimate of $1.3 millions. This figure included: Payment of $1,105,000 for the railway operating deficit for 1945-46, contrasted with an estimated deficit of $500,000; $1 million paid on account for the 1946-47 deficit, for which no provision had been made; $954,000 paid toward construction of three new coastal steamers; $230,000 to replace loss of the vessel S.S. Northton.

8. As was brought out before the National Convention a few weeks ago, the estimate of expenditure for the Department of Public Health and Welfare at $8,251,000 was exceeded by $389,000 dollars. (The Financial Post, May 3). An investigation is now under way to determine the reasons for this excess expenditure.

9. Payments for capital expenditure and deficits on operation of Newfoundland's huge Gander international airport exceeded the original provision of $750,000 by about $1 million. Part of the deficit may be assumed by the United Kingdom government.

Referring to an expected deficit of some $7 millions two months ago, Commissioner James explained the "improved" budget picture by reference to "exceptional buoyancy of revenue, particularly from Customs during the last quarter."

N. E. KENRICK

has been appointed Comptroller of Dominion Textile Co.

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COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

NORTH WEST BREWING CO. 1946 net profit was up 116%. Net sales at $1,315,916 were off $46,311 from the previous year. During the year an unused cellar was reconditioned for an additional beer storage cellar. Sixteen glass-lined steel tanks were ordered from the John Inglis Co., each with a capacity of 250 barrels. These will be in use by the end of the month. Plans were continued for an addition to the plant in which to install the new bottling machinery now on order. To finance this capital expenditure it will be necessary to borrow up to $300,000.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net sales	$1,315,916	$1,362,227
Net earnings	432,119	463,063
Less: Deprec.	7,571	6,731
Taxes▴	223,673	363,570
Net profit	200,875	92,762
Less divds. paid	124,200	64,800
Surplus for year	76,675	27,962
▴Incl. ref. EPT	......	60,127
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.12	$0.52
Incl. ref. EPT	1.12	0.85
Paid	0.69	0.36

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$27,013	$14,001
Dom. & prov. bonds	125,000	285,000
Accts. rec.	131,962	169,245
Inventories	139,408	93,364
Total curr. assets	423,383	561,610
Misc. assets▴	159,843	161,722
Investments	37,989	42,561
Fixed assets†	392,748	351,768
Goodwill	357,814	357,814
Total assets	1,371,777	1,475,475
Total curr. liab.	131,025	319,705
Capital stock	900,000	900,000
Surplus▴	340,752	255,770
▴Incl. ref. EPT	155,524	155,611
†After depr. of	241,488	233,917
Working capital	292,358	241,905

BELGIUM GLOVE & HOSIERY CO. net profit for the year ended Jan. 31, 1947 was up 161%. The year represented the largest volume of sales in company's history. Results were obtained with 18 stores in operation—same as the previous year. Modernization of all stores is well under way and, as materials and labor become available, further changes in stores will be undertaken.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1947	1946
Gross revenue	$731,938	$722,002
Net earnings	296,066	306,972
Less: Depr.	11,427	14,756
Income tax♦	153,040	241,655
Net profit	131,599	50,561
Less: Pref. divds.	16,250	......
Com. divds.	26,250	......
Surplus for year	89,099	50,561
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	39,540
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$8.10	$3.11
Incl. ref. EPT	8.10	5.54
Paid	1.00	......
Common: Earned:		
Excl. ref. EPT	2.31	0.69
Incl. ref. EPT	2.31	1.48
Paid	0.52½	....

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$134,751	$220,277
Accts. rec.	2,500	2,509
Inventories	204,956	100,151
Total curr. assets	342,207	322,937
Misc. assets▴	114,937	110,385
Fixed assets*	148,999	158,888
G'will & org. exp.	10,806	10,706
Total assets	616,949	602,916
Total curr. liabs.	88,419	164,184
Mtge. pay.	61,630	65,203
Capital stock	350,000	350,000
Capital surplus	4,489	1,603
Earned surplus■	112,411	21,926
*After depr. of	119,997	108,570
▴Incl. ref. EPT	110,223	108,798
■Incl. ref. EPT	7,391	5,965
Working capital	253,788	158,753

DOMINION ENVELOPE & CARTONS (WESTERN) 1946 net profit was up 170%. During the year the company was granted increases in the ceiling prices of its products. Though operating costs were substantially higher, the price increase together with increased production and lower rates of taxation, enabled the company to offset additional costs and leave a substantial margin of profit. When the supply situation becomes easier it will be necessary to spend a considerable amount on the purchase of new machinery, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net revenue	$269,389	$241,522
Less: Deprec.	21,448	17,636
Income tax♦	134,029	181,663
Net profit	113,912	42,223
Less: Pref. divds.	14,457	14,457
Surplus for year	99,455	27,766
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	30,780
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$27.58	$10.22
Incl. ref. EPT	27.58	17.68
Paid	3.50	3.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.50	0.42
Incl. ref. EPT	1.50	0.88
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$33,884	$53,559
Accts. rec.	196,529	153,158
Mktble. secs.†	2,000	......
Inventories	255,103	279,266
Total curr. assets	487,516	485,983
Life ins. c.s.v.	2,880	2,700
Misc. assets▴	102,321	99,463
Invest. in subsid.	21,445	21,445
Fixed assets*	303,857	254,897
Total assets	918,019	864,488
Total curr. liab.	136,756	182,679
Capital stock	449,674	449,674
Capital surplus	10,000	10,000
Earned surplus▴	321,589	222,135
*After depr. of	353,504	336,841
†Market value	2,100	......
▴Incl. ref. EPT	93,697	93,697
Working capital	350,760	303,304

SILKNIT LTD. 1946 net profit was up 170%. Operating results of the Canadian companies show a good improvement over the previous year and earnings were subject to the lower rate of excess profits applicable to 1946. The profits of Silknit Ltd. (England) before exchange adjustment arising from conversion of the accounts to Canadian dollars, were approximately double those of the previous year. Australian taxes on income remain at a high level and a substantial increase in operating results resulted only in a slight improvement in net profit.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net revenue	$913,204	$773,364
Less: Deprec.	127,649	86,919
Bond int.	19,064	19,968
Inc. tax res.*	573,079	555,861
Inc. rts. res.	......	17,667
Inc. rts. int.	......	6,020
Prem. on bds. red.	382	......
Loss on invest.	......	437
Add: Asset sale	13,171	21,079
Exch. adj.	85,414	558
Net profit	291,615	166,149
Less dividends:		
Australian Co. pf.	14,238	14,889
Silknit pref.	20,000	20,000
Surplus for year	257,377	73,260
*Incl. ref. EPT	......	79,700
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	47.90	38.73
After depr.	41.21	34.38
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred†:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$27.74	$11.60
Incl. ref. EPT	27.74	19.66
Paid	2.00	2.00
Income rights:		
Excl. ref. EPT	‡	13.17
Incl. ref. EPT	‡	26.41
Paid	‡	1.00
Common:		
Excl. ref. EPT	4.28	1.22
Incl. ref. EPT	4.28	2.55
None paid.		

†After deducting 1 year's pref. divds. of Australia Silknit Ltd. but before income rts., interest and s. f.

‡All o/s inc. fund. rts. redeemed Mar. 5, 1947; $1 paid Jan. 25, 1947, from balance of int. res.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt bonds	$238,294	$139,610
Accts. rec.	515,647	606,293
Life ins. c. s. v.	123,821	126,496
Inventories	2,107,015	1,656,018
Total curr. assets	2,984,777	2,530,419
Invest. & adv. sub.	......	64,807
Eng. subsid. clm.	104,347	114,990
Misc. assets▴	295,661	301,591
Fixed assets*	811,334	712,223
Total assets	4,196,119	3,724,939
Bank loan	520,846	477,658
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	1,042,848	820,450
Total curr. liab.	1,563,694	1,298,108
Funded debt	373,200	389,600
Pf. sh. Australian Co.	237,900	237,900
Australian Co. div. res.	40,761	44,951
Inc. rts. res. & s. f.	11,792	23,919
Capital stock	700,425	700,425
Capital surplus	463,644	482,864
Earned surplus▴	†804,703	546,263

†Reflects surplus of $214,339 arising from appraisal of fixed assets and conversion of capital stock.

	1946	1945
▴Incl. ref. EPT	214,964	213,900
*After depr. of	1,279,711	1,166,136
Working capital	1,421,083	1,232,311

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO. reports a surplus of $17,671 for April, 1947, an increase of 77.6% over the same month in 1946. Surplus for the seven months ending April, 1947 totalled $103,807, an increase of 54%. Gross earnings for April were $359,982; operating and maintenance expenses $129,552; taxes $82,646; interest, depreciation and dividends $129,913.

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INCOME TAX

Blue Cross Benefits

I recently had a long illness with several weeks in hospital. However as I belonged to the Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care I had practicaly all my hospital expenses paid. My total expenses for the illness, including medical attention and hospitalization, were considerably over 4% of my income. Am I allowed to make the usual deductions from income for income tax?

Yes. As long as your claim for excess medical expenses is supported by receipts. Payments made on your behalf by the Blue Cross are considered the same as insurance indemnity and don't reduce the amount you are entitled to deduct.

INVESTMENTS

Gurney Foundry

Gurney Foundry Co. is redeeming its $620,600 outstanding first mortgage 5½% bonds due 1949 on May 15, 1947, by a new bond issue. Can you tell me the terms of the issue?

Gurney Foundry Co.'s new bond issue was a private issue, bore a coupon rate of 3% and was for a smaller amount than the outstanding issue, R. S. M. Ausman, secretary-treasurer, tells The Financial Post. No other details are being given out at present.

Clyde Aircraft

Is there any possibility of the affairs of Clyde Aircraft Manufacturing Co. being settled in the near future? What is likely to be distributed?

R. Wheeler, secretary-treasurer of Clyde Aircraft Manufacturing Co., Collingwood, Ont., tells The Financial Post that the company is waiting for its assessment and a final ruling on its standard profits from the Department of National Revenue. Until this is obtained no final settlement and distribution of assets can be made.

Mr. Wheeler expects that around $1.85 to $2.00 a share will be available for distribution to share holders, in addition to the 35c. a share distribution made last December. There are 158,854 shares outstanding.

Cdn. Investment Fund

Will you please give me a brief review of the capital setup, type of business, and earnings of Canadian Investment Fund?

Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. is an investment trust of the management type. Capitalization as of April 30, 1947, consisted of 2,580,239 shares of special common stock, each share $1 par value, and 1,000 shares of ordinary stock, each share $1 par value. Holders of the special shares have the exclusive right to redemption upon request at the liquidating value. Both classes of shares are alike in all other respects.

The company's portfolio as of April 30, 1947, consisted of 63 different individual securities and was held 93.29% in common stocks; 1.16% in preferred stocks; and 5.55% in bonds.

Dividends are payable on Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1, out of net income received by the company from its investments. This income consists of cash income including regular and extra dividends. Profits or losses on the sale of securities are not taken into income account. Dividends of this company are subject to variation in amount but have paid 57 consecutive quarterly cash dividends up to and including May 1, 1947.

Dividends paid per share in the 10 preceding calendar years have been as follows:

1937	$0.20	1942	$0.17
1938	.16	1943	.17
1939	.16	1944	.17
1940	.16¼	1945	.17
1941	.17	1946	.20

It is provided that the management will receive an annual fee of 7½% of its adjusted net profits, if available. Directors fees amount to 7½% of adjusted net profits, if available. Management of the company is under Calvin Bullock whose firm has had considerable experience in management of investment trusts.

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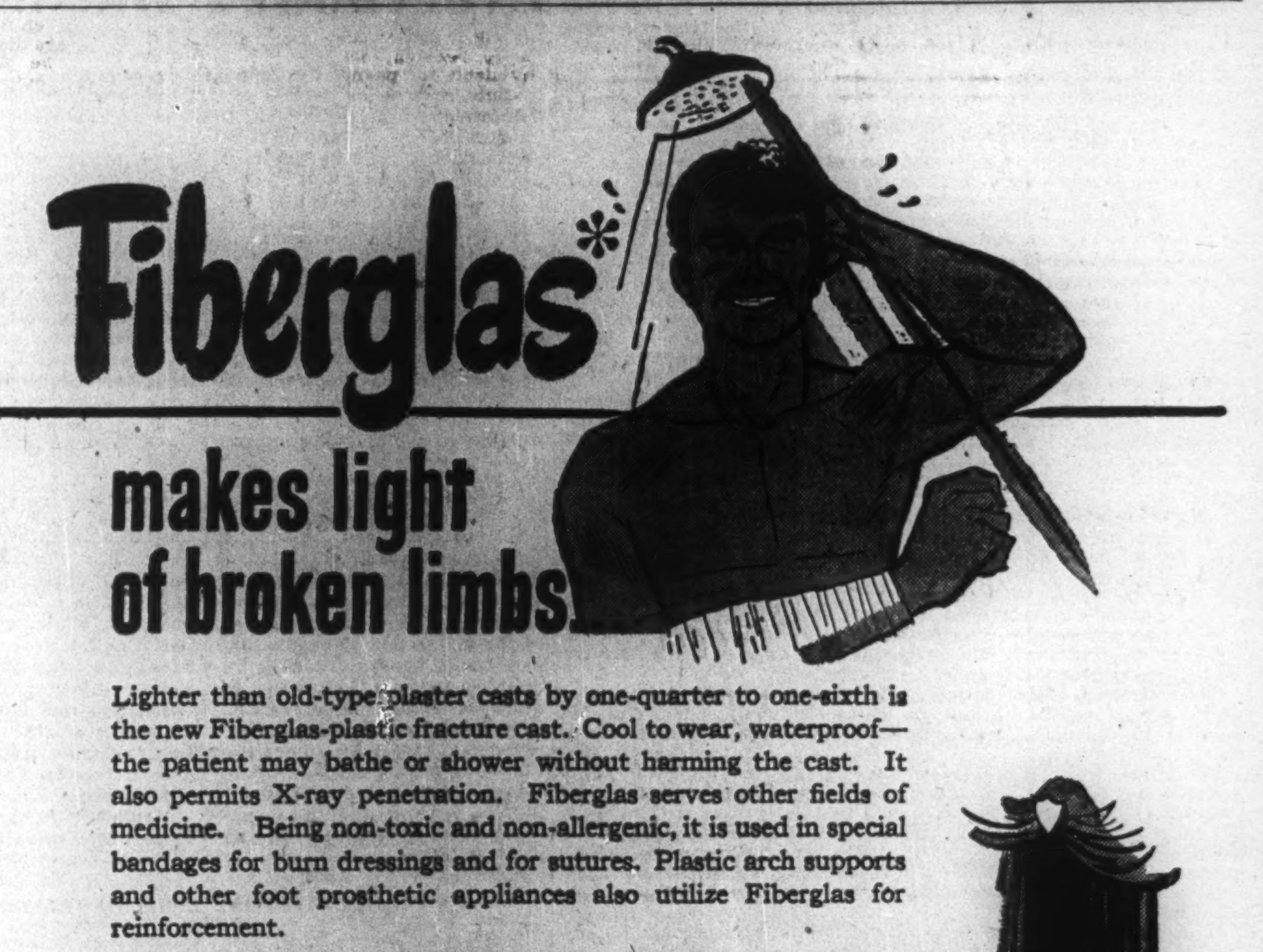
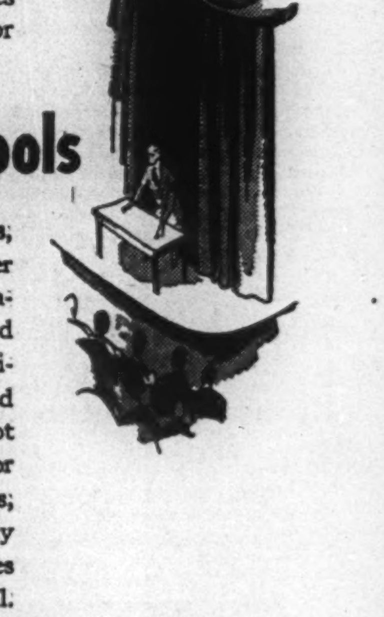


Fiberglas*
makes light of broken limbs

Lighter than old-type plaster casts by one-quarter to one-sixth is the new Fiberglas-plastic fracture cast. Cool to wear, waterproof—the patient may bathe or shower without harming the cast. It also permits X-ray penetration. Fiberglas serves other fields of medicine. Being non-toxic and non-allergenic, it is used in special bandages for burn dressings and for sutures. Plastic arch supports and other foot prosthetic appliances also utilize Fiberglas for reinforcement.

and reduces fire hazard in schools



Tragic fires have resulted in schools, theatres, hotels, night clubs and other places of public assembly because draperies and decorative hangings could, and did, burn. Now this hazard can be eliminated. Fiberglas fabrics add beauty and complete fire-safety because they cannot burn or give off suffocating fumes or smoke. Fiberglas research scientists, working with industry, are continually proving new uses for Fiberglas, uses which contribute to better living for all.

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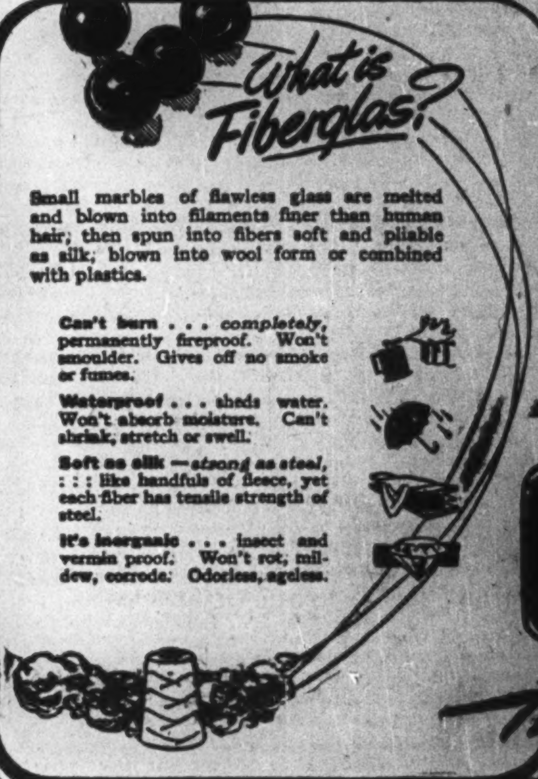

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Canadian Cottons, Limited

Thirty-seventh

Annual Report for Year Ended March 31st, 1947

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31st, 1947, with a Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date.

Net operating income, including subsidy, and after providing for Income and Excess Profits Taxes and other customary charges amounts to	$572,584.46
Income from investments amounts to	217,829.31
making a total of	$790,413.77
which has been distributed as follows:—	
6% Dividend on Preferred Stock	$198,312.00
Dividend on Common Stock	249,318.00
Balance transferred to Surplus	342,783.77
	$790,413.77

This is the sixth year in which the Canadian primary textile industry has been operating under subsidy, the application of which has been set forth in previous Annual Reports. However, in order that shareholders may see the relation of subsidy, limitation of profits and taxes in their current perspective it seems advisable to restate the situation. The primary cotton textile industry under direction of the Wartime Prices & Trade Board has been required since November 1941 to sell its output of yarns and fabrics to the civilian trade at "ceiling prices." As these ceiling prices have been and still are less than the cost of production the industry is entitled to receive compensation in the form of subsidy.

The original ceiling prices were those which were in effect from November 1940 to February 1941. Subsidy is intended to compensate the Company for selling at these ceiling prices and is computed on the increase that has taken place in the price of raw cotton used as against the established price as of February 1st, 1941. There is, however, a limitation on the amount of subsidy that can be received in any one year. Subsidy is payable only up to 116-2/3% of standard profits. While there is thus a limitation of subsidy and therefore of profits, there is, on the other hand, no guarantee that the subsidy payable will produce a profit.

On March 1st, 1946, the base price of raw cotton for calculating subsidy was raised by 4c. a pound thus reducing subsidy payable by the same amount. As compensation the industry was allowed to add an equivalent amount to the ceiling prices of yarns and fabrics. On February 1st, last, there was a further reduction of 9c. a pound payable on subsidy of raw cotton with corresponding increases in ceiling prices to allow for this reduction of subsidy as well as partial compensation for increased cost of wages and other operating charges that have taken place since February 1941.

The principle of limitation of subsidy and profit has not been changed. This limitation of profit has not permitted the industry to earn an amount that would raise its taxation above a rate of 40% of taxable income. It follows, therefore, that it could not benefit by reduction in rates under the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act until such rates should be reduced below 40%. The last amendment to these Acts would have given some relief to the extent of 5% of taxable income but the imposition of a 7% profits tax by certain Provinces reduces further this slight benefit.

This limitation of profits that the industry has been working under since 1941 and the very small relief provided by the current tax rates imposes a handicap that is preventing the industry from building up liquid funds adequate to meet the onerous cost of postwar rehabilitation.

A year ago your Directors enunciated a position favouring continuation of price and other controls. This was based upon an assumption of a reasonably uniform treatment of all Canadian industries.

Meantime the salaries and wage control orders have been rescinded but ceiling prices have been removed from only certain basic commodities while many other basic commodities are still under ceiling levels. This creates an inequitable treatment as between different industries which your Directors feel should be, and hope will be, of only short duration. It is possible that lack of uniformity of treatment if extended for too long a period will create serious disequilibrium in the country's industrial structure.

Reference has been made in previous Reports to the necessity of large postwar expenditures for rehabilitation. The reason dates back to the depression of 1929-1933 when of necessity certain replacements, which would normally have been made, were deferred. War broke out in 1939 before replacement or modernization requirements were fully met, thus causing further enforced deferment. As a result of these postponements large cash expenditures are now indicated. New equipment is now being received and installed at a satisfactory rate. The postwar programme also includes plans for new equipment for rounding off present operations as well as for some expansion. In order to preserve the Company's strong liquid position it was deemed wise by your Directors during the year to exercise the authority vested in them by By-law and issue a mortgage bond on one of the properties of the Company. Consequently the Balance Sheet shows an outstanding liability for bonds of $3,000,000. The issue was negotiated privately. It is divided into two parts. The first part—$1,500,000. bearing interest at 2½% and maturing September 1st, 1951, the balance at 2¾% maturing September 1st, 1956. Provision is made for calling the bonds on any interest date at par.

It is expected that these anticipated capital expenditures will amount to approximately $5,250,000. Of this sum there has been expended to March 31st, 1947, $3,167,720. of which $2,532,400. has been spent in the year under review. In the opinion of your Directors the end of the new fiscal period will see nearly all the new equipment installed.

The Balance Sheet shows an apparent improvement in working capital of $1,233,629.84 which is obviously due to the proceeds received from the mortgage bond referred to above. This will all be required in the current year to meet the cost of new equipment to which the Company is committed.

About $400,000. of the postwar budget is being spent on a housing project located near our Milltown, New Brunswick, mill. The whole property comprises about 15 acres and is naturally landscaped for a combined housing and park development. Houses are well spaced permitting ample garden facilities for each residence.

The speed with which Canada transformed from a war to a peace economy reflects great credit on everyone who shared in it. It was not accomplished, however, without a continuation of an upward trend of costs which currently gives cause for great concern. We have already arrived at a state of inflation. The situation is not, of course, confined to Canada alone.

The price of spot raw cotton middling 15/16" on March 31st, 1939, was 9.11c. per pound and the price on March 31st, 1947, as quoted on the New York Cotton Exchange was 36.39c. an increase of 300%.

With respect to your Company two wage increases were made during the year—the first one being an increase in the average hourly rate of 7.6% and the second an average increase of 18% included in which was a reduction in the work week from forty-eight to an average of forty-four hours. While the average hourly rate now stands at 89% higher than in 1939 the current unit labour cost is up 70%.

Absenteeism is still an important factor in increasing the unit labour cost of production. Having regard to the scale on which absenteeism currently exists it is inconsistent with continued demands for higher wage rates.

The above indicates the dangerously high and inflated level of raw cotton and wages, the two chief components entering into your Company's products. While a severe and prolonged recession can be brought about caused in great part by world conditions and therefore beyond domestic control its severity may be modified if sane restraint is exercised within Canada itself by all responsible parties including Government, industry and labour. This particular responsibility cannot be over stressed or repeated too often.

In spite of the disturbed conditions of the last year negotiations and relations with Company employees were maintained on a high plane. The Company experienced no strike or threat of strike. Because of this both employees and Company were benefitted and the Board herewith expresses sincerely its commendation to the employees for their good sense and its thanks for their continued loyalty.

Your Board also wishes to place on record its appreciation of the faithful work performed by the General Manager, his operating organization and the office staff. Their well co-ordinated efforts have contributed materially to the year's results.

The books and accounts of the Company have been duly audited and the Auditors' Report is recorded in the statements attached herewith.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

R. G. TOLMIE,
Chairman.

E. C. FOX,
President.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1947

ASSETS

CURRENT:		
Cash on hand and in banks		$ 388,313.22
Accounts Receivable—less Reserve		1,429,285.58
Inventories as determined and certified by the management and valued at the lower of cost or market less reserve		4,671,541.05
Investments—at cost less reserve—Dominion Government and Corporation Bonds and Shares		7,119,650.13
(Quoted Market Value as at 31st March 1947—$7,908,045.00)		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$13,608,789.98
SHARES IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES		63,603.00
DEFERRED CHARGE TO OPERATIONS		310,384.83
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAXES		186,615.61
CAPITAL ASSETS:		
Mills, Plants and Properties—at cost—Balance as at 31st March, 1946	$19,556,474.19	
Additions for year	2,532,400.86	22,088,875.05
		$36,258,268.47

LIABILITIES

CURRENT:		
Accounts and Bills Payable		$ 797,848.50
Cotton Acceptances		2,494,528.00
Due to Subsidiary Company		125,060.42
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	837,980.82	
Less: Paid on Account	200,880.00	637,100.82
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		$ 4,054,537.74
CONTINGENT RESERVE		548,478.86
DEPRECIATION RESERVE		17,427,782.67
MORTGAGE BONDS:		
2½% due 1st September, 1951	1,500,000.00	
2¾% due 1st September, 1956	1,500,000.00	3,000,000.00

CANADIAN COTTONS LIMITED *(Continued)*

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Authorized—			
Preferred—6% Non-Cumulative 207,185 shares, par value $20.00 each		4,143,700.00	
Common—173,000 shares no par value		3,500,000.00	
		$ 7,643,700.00	
Issued and fully paid—			
Preferred—165,260 shares		$ 3,305,200.00	
Common—138,510 shares		2,770,200.00	6,075,400.00
CAPITAL SURPLUS			213,358.71
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAXES			186,615.61
EARNED SURPLUS—Per Statement attached			4,752,094.94
			$36,258,268.47

Signed on behalf of the Board:
E. C. FOX, Director.
J. IRVING ROY, Director.

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended March 31st, 1947

Operating profit for year after including Subsidy and after providing for items of Expenditure A, B, C, D, E, F as below noted		$ 572,584.46
Add: Income from Investments		217,829.31
NET INCOME FOR YEAR		790,413.77
Deduct.		
6% Preferred Dividend	$ 198,312.00	
Common Dividend	249,318.00	447,630.00
SURPLUS FOR YEAR		$ 342,783.77
A. Depreciation	$ 415,709.21	
B. Executive Salaries	54,775.00	
C. Directors' Fees	10,150.00	
D. Provision for Taxes	425,000.00	
E. Legal Fees	5,899.77	
F. Bond Interest	45,937.50	

Earned Surplus Account

Balance at credit as at 1st April, 1946	$ 4,409,311.17
Add: Surplus for year as above	342,783.77
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1947	$ 4,752,094.94

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Cottons, Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1947. We have verified the Cash in Banks and the Investment Securities and the Revenue received therefrom.

We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and in our opinion the attached Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, based upon certified inventories presented, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 1947, and for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, 26th April, 1947.

RITCHIE, BROWN & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

British Crisis Casts Shadow on World Trade What Will U. S. Do to Aid Dollar Deficits

(Continued from page 13)

countries are affected. Also, Britain has for some months now been granting convertibility privileges in advance of the July 15 dateline. Thus it is argued that the immediate additional drain will not be very onerous.

Still, free convertibility is a condition which Britain alone of the soft currency nations is required to meet. As well, any additional drain on British dollar resources is under present circumstances important and serious.

The second point: non-discrimination, is something which sticks even more tightly in the British economic throat.

Non-discrimination is really the "trade" side of the sterling convertibility coin. By terms of the U. S. loan, it was imposed as at Dec. 31, 1946. It means that any alteration in terms of trade as between Britain and United States must be applied indiscriminately to other countries. Thus Britain may not impose any barrier against the import say of American tobacco, without a corresponding bar being imposed against Rhodesia or a "soft" currency source.

As well, there must be no "discrimination" in respect of trade with Canada. This condition was imposed because under terms of the U. S. loan no creditor was to be given more favorable terms than those of the U. S.-U. K. agreement. It means that if Britain were to impose a quota against purchases of Canadian bacon, because of inability to pay for it in Canadian dollars, she would have to put a like barrier against Danish bacon, even though she might well be able to afford this "soft" currency product.

For "prestige" reasons the British will probably take great care to meet their sterling convertibility deadline. But they may well try to get some relief from the non-discrimination clause. (Americans look on these as merely two sides of the same coin. I am told they would be loath to alter one without the other.)

Debts to India and Egypt

The third point: accumulated sterling balances is one of Britain's biggest headaches. These balances currently total about $14 billions and are war debts owed largely to India and Egypt. Had there been anything equivalent of Canadian Mutual Aid or American Lendlease by these countries, very little of this debt would be now existent.

Under the U. S. loan terms, Britain is required to dispose of these obligations as quickly as possible and negotiations have been under way with both India and Egypt. I understand that little or no progress has been made with Egypt but that barring political complications (not to be taken lightly of course) considerable hope is held out for an Indian settlement.

Pending such settlements Britain has hanging over her head the threat of a heavy and continuing drain of goods to meet these capital "demands." Presently she arbitrarily places a limit on the extent to which these balances can be used in trade. Eventually part of them will have to be settled for cash, part liquidated and part permitted to be worked off in annual repayment.

Despite all her difficulties, Britain, in 1946, came out with a more favorable balance of trade than had originally been expected.

Against an original estimate of an over-all deficit of $3 billions in her international accounts, the recorded deficit for 1946 was only $1.8 billions. This was met largely by drawings of just over $1 billion from the U.S. and Canadian dollar credits.

This relatively favorable showing was achieved partly at the expense of 1947 and later years. Thus it is now clear that the government permitted heavy drawings on coal reserves rather than face the known fact that output was declining. In part, this led up to the coal crisis of last February—a crisis estimated officially to have already cost the country $800 millions in export trade in 1947.

Another reason given for the especially favorable showing in 1946 is the abnormally high exports of machinery and equipment in that year. It is now recognized that some, at least, of this equipment, should have been kept at home for rehabilitation of the domestic economy.

But the presently important point, in British eyes, is not only the disappearance of dollar credits, serious though that now appears. It is the underlying deterioration in the whole dollar situation and the possibility that this deterioration, if it persists, may cause a continued "disequilibrium" in Britain's position when her dollar supply actually runs out.

Equally important, in the British view, is the root cause of this deterioration as presently revealed in Europe. In short, Britain seems to expect that France and other European countries are in more imminent collapse due to dollar shortage than she is herself. Such a collapse she interprets as undermining the whole fabric of European and world recovery.

Reasons given for the deterioration are clear cut and unvaried. They are:

1. Widespread crop failures through Europe and Britain.
2. Continued political insecurity—especially as it has affected Germany and the breakdown of recovery program there.
3. General slowness of European recovery which in part is traceable to the two previous conditions; in part to the recovery "timetable" moving more sluggishly than had been estimated in original loan and other calculations.
4. The price rise in United States, with particular emphasis on soaring dollar cost of foods and raw materials, many of which are presently only obtainable from dollar countries.
5. Britain's own fuel crisis with its widespread implications to British recovery and her own export program.
6. Slowness of international mechanisms like the World Bank, the World Fund and ITO, in getting under way and making a tangible contribution towards world recovery.

Clearly, one development which might ease the pinch for Britain and other countries likely to run short of dollars in 1948, would be a substantial price recession in United States. Were this to occur, the "terms of trade" now sharply against British recovery, would turn again in her favor.

Yet, as already pointed out, every additional effort made by United States to alleviate shortage and scarcity in Europe and overseas, adds to the pressure on that country's price and supply structure.

What is in conflict here is the short-term problem of over-all world scarcity against the long-run problem of the "unbalance" in United States trade position—the fact that U. S. exports of goods and service are estimated for 1947 at close to $16 billions against imports of only $9 billions.

Britishers come up with the suggestion that only by substantial "free gifts" to Europe or some new form of peacetime "lendlease" can this problem be solved and the basis laid for true multilateral world trade and prosperity. They point to their own leadership in days gone by, when they operated under a low or non-existent tariff and imported freely in addition to being a ready source of loans for their customers. As already indicated, a similar view is apparently held by such men as Dean Acheson.

Against this, before leaving Britain, I questioned one or two Americans closely connected with public service in that country.

They came up with a quite different answer.

They argued that United States had made considerable strides towards closing the "unbalance" in her trade position. They said that what Britain was really concerned about was her present inability to compete in a world where old-fashioned competition once more existed.

I think there is little question that several years must elapse before Britain will be able to re-equip herself for rough-and-tumble competition in textiles, coal, machinery, iron and steel and other major fields. On the other hand, I suspect that it is begging the question to put this forward as the real reason for British concern as to a trade and currency breakdown between now and say June or September of 1948.

What I suspect is really happening is that Britain knows very well that presently-available American loans and credits will not last much beyond 1948—possible not that long. Therefore she is seeking well in advance of that date, to arouse pressure on all sides to head off the sort of breakdown she feels would occur if at that time United States was not willing or ready to take up the slack.

Certainly Britain places great importance on the part which Canada will and can play in this great international drama.

Enterprise at Work

From $13 to $13,000 Is Story of Book Shop

From assets of $13 to $13,000 in 13 years is the record growth of one Regina business—the Regina Book Exchange.

It was started back in 1934 by short, heavy-set John Kadannek who had $13 capital, an idea, and a little hole-in-the-wall premises which he rented for $5 a month. It is now one of the largest establishments of its kind in Canada.

"When I started out," says Kadannek, "I termed it an adventure in enterprise. Not only has it been interesting but it has certainly paid off."

The depression found Kadannek with just $13. He was 36 years of age, had a family to support and no job. The picture didn't look very bright. A printer by trade, he discovered, on trying to find steady work, that printers were as plentiful as other tradesmen.

Since books and the printing trade are closely associated, Kadannek conceived the idea of a book exchange. What he had in mind was a place where the poor man could exchange books and purchase used magazines at half price.

So with $5 of his $13 capital he rented a little place near the railway district, fairly close to the central part of Regina. He spent the remainder purchasing used books and periodicals. When the shop opened for business on Aug. 13, 1934, his stack of second hand books and magazines was small. Total sales at the end of the first day of operations amounted to five cents.

The next day brought in about $1 and Kadannek promptly reinvested it in more used publications. Each succeeding day brought new customers. It wasn't long before he had sufficient capital to fill the shelves in his "pigeon-hole" premises with books and magazines.

He went in for handling all types of periodicals and publications—school books, encyclopedias, wild west magazines and the popular "slick" magazines. Soon phonograph records were added. Before long he had to look for larger premises. He was able to rent space at 1706 Scarth St., just around the corner from where he had started out. The exchange is still located at this address.

Today 49-year-old Mr. Kadannek employs three full-time clerks and a stenographer. When the annual school term starts, it requires the services of about 12 clerks to handle the throng of students who look for books prescribed for their curriculum. Kadannek's stock of used school books is always complete.

During the 13 years that have elapsed since the start of the book exchange, the original stack of magazines has grown into a stock of books and magazines valued at more than $7,000. Fixtures in the place are valued at $6,000.

Kadannek receives orders for back copies of magazines or special books from all over the North American continent. He keeps a file of letters received from customers. They come from as far away as Newfoundland, India, China and Great Britain. All are letters of goodwill, thanking him for being able to fill their orders.

That the Regina Book Exchange has been able to carry on while similar enterprises fell by the wayside is demonstrated by the fact that in its near-13 years of operations, 13 smaller concerns were absorbed.

A European immigrant, John Kadannek arrived in Winnipeg with his parents in 1900 at the age of two. While in his early 'teens he apprenticed in the printing trade. He worked at that trade for nearly 13 years without a holiday.

He spent his first vacation as a "newsy" on a train, and the run took him to Regina. He liked the looks of the city so, instead of returning to Winnipeg and his printing job, decided to make Regina his home. He worked in various printing shops, operated a small news establishment for a time, and the depression found him without a job.

It was then he conceived the idea of a book exchange—an idea that is paying off handsomely.

Canada's Tourist Trade Everybody's Business

(Continued from page 13)

Here is the picture by regions and provinces:

Maritimes: Looking forward to greatest year in history, based on early season activity. Inquiries several times above 1946 volume. Heavy bookings reported by Americans. Early anglers pouring into New Brunswick for spring salmon.

Several new resorts going up in New Brunswick. Already well under way is the luxurious Lord Beaverbrook Hotel in Fredericton which will make a heavy play for the visitor trade. Summer homes being built in fairly larger number, but shortages slowing things down.

Sporting goods sales booming, with accent on fishing equipment.

Quebec: Chateau Frontenac flooding with bookings, 75% from the United States. Montreal hotels expect heavy season. Still doubtful if new Laurentian Hotel will be finished in time to handle summer trade. Quebec Tourists Bureau reports nine out of 10 inquiries coming from Americans.

Probably safe to estimate take will be around $25 millions providing weather good and no epidemic (polio last year). Due to dollar parity, early June volume may be down slightly. Summer homes going up but few new resorts of any size.

Sporting goods stores report sales about the same as last year. Fishing tackle available at all prices. Motor boat sales increasing sharply, with interest chiefly on outboards. However, some luxury launches being sold.

Ontario: No predictions being made officially. Col. Arthur Welsh, tourist and publicity minister, says trying to make an estimate on tourists is like trying to guess who'll be president of the United States 100 years from now. But optimism high among 2,500 registered operators.

Hundreds of summer homes going up, also a large number of smaller resorts. Now in the planning stage is a $100,000 auto court for somewhere east of Toronto. Two developments along the same lines, under way in South Western Ontario. This type of resort, while popular in British Columbia and the United States, is new in Ontario.

Sales of sporting goods show substantial rise. Golf clubs, fishing tackle again in good supply. Large retailer reports big demand for tents. Trailer sales rising steadily.

Manitoba: Minimum increase of 10% over record $10 million in 1946 forecast. Never before have so many advance inquiries been received. Advance bookings set new high. Except for short-stay visitors, nearly all two-week reservations are gone. Camps in Whiteshell Forest Reserve and Riding Mountain National Park booked solid. In 12-month period ending Mar. 31, Riding Mountain had 161,237 visitors, an increase of 53,000 over the year before. In same period Banff had 246,000 or nearly twice as many. Annual excursion of the CNR to Churchill nearly booked up. Sports equipment in better supply but still not enough to meet demand. Golf clubs flooded with applications for memberships. Several new baseball clubs established in Winnipeg. Similar expansion throughout province under way but limited by scarcity of equipment. Sales 25% above 1945. Fishing tackle sales away up, 40% in some places. Same applies to boats, motors, guns, ammunition.

Saskatchewan: Advance bookings up 25% from Canadians; 20-45% from Americans. Requests for bookings a month ahead of time. Reservations at Lake Waskesiu in Prince Albert National Park "taken up last fall." Construction of $100,000 auto camp being considered by Saskatoon, which now only offers hotel and boarding house accommodation to visitors, apart from one or two small tourist cabins. Although city may finance project, two offers received from private interests anxious to operate camp.

Government planning five-year tourist development program. Committee now studying possibilities at Lac la Ronge in the north which will be linked with the rest of the province by road this year.

Demand for sporting equipment rising steadily, with golf clubs, tennis equipment topping the list. In Saskatoon, swing appears to be toward golf now clubs and balls available. Fishing tackle plentiful but sales not up to expectation. Highest sales in softballs and bats, reflecting three-fold increase in competitive league membership.

Alberta: Advance bookings typical of whole Canadian scene. Mountain resorts like Banff and Lake Louise expecting visitors from all over the world. Calgary's tourist trade revolves around two points; the colorful Exhibition and Stampede in July and the mountain resorts for the luxury trade.

Because of the heavy volume of applications for accommodation in the mountain hotels, efforts are being made to encourage prospective visitors to take vacations in June or September. Facilities greatly improved and Banff promises enough hotel, house and cabin accommodation to make unnecessary widespread use of tents, as in the past.

No new hotels built in Calgary, which already has 28 for a city of 100,000. Many places renovated; two new auto camps under construction but so far no indication of new summer houses or lodges. At present all building materials going in urban housing program.

In sports, hard and softball equipment, golf clubs and fishing tackle in greatest demand. Fishing making great headway in Calgary. Fish hatching and restocking of streams in the foothills are being carried out on large scale.

British Columbia: Province aiming at $50 million tourist business. To help attain goal, Government upped Trade and Industry appropriation 25%; laid down rules to promote business. Present investment $10 millions in 950 resorts capable of handling 20,000 guests a night.

April saw record number American tourists visit Vancouver. Estimated 36,000 or 14% more than 1945, crossed border. Bulk of reservations from two days to a week. Last year visits were shorter.

On Vancouver Island, CPR Empress Hotel booked solid through summer. Three new big auto courts, within a few miles of Victoria, open for business.

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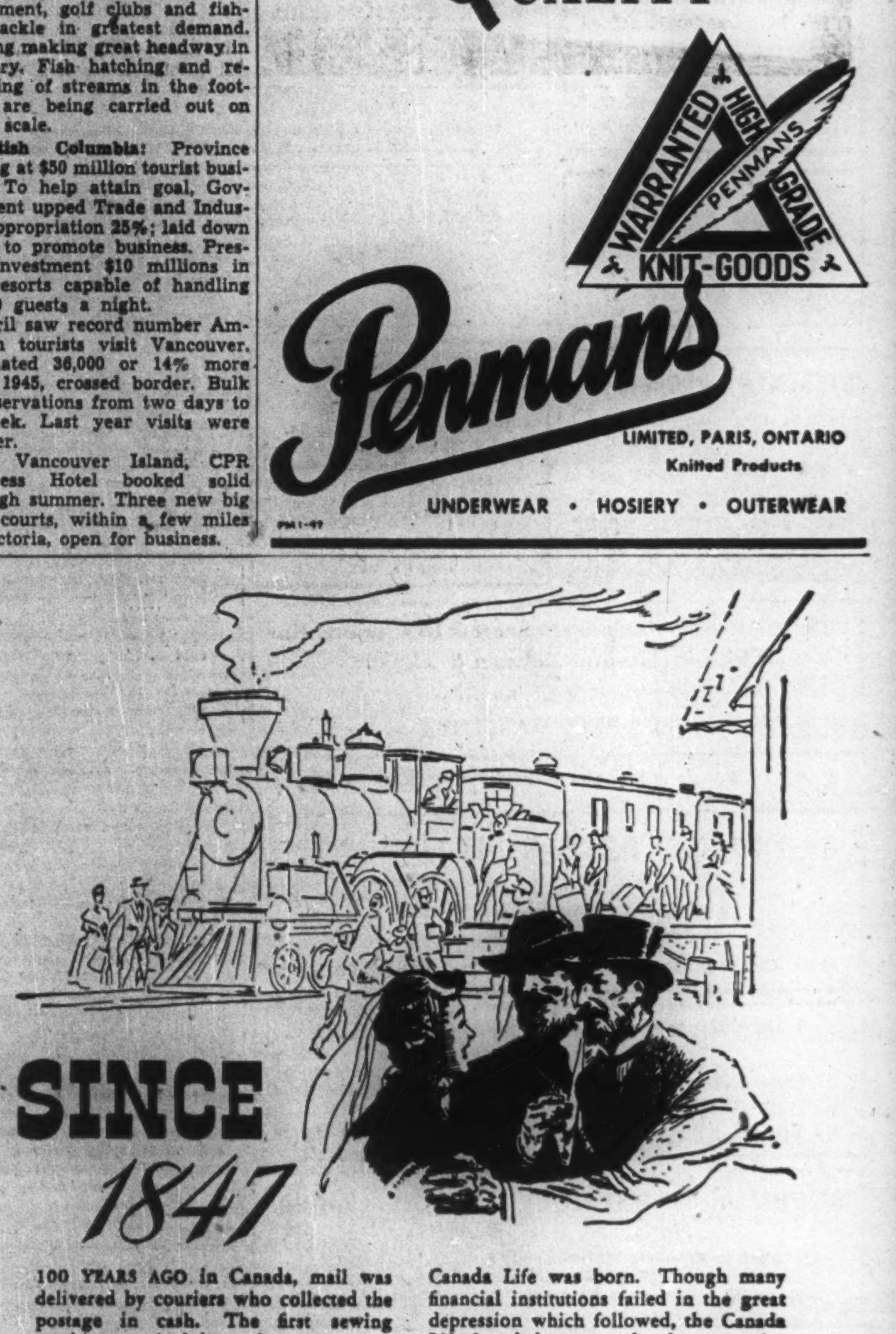

100 YEARS AGO in Canada, mail was delivered by couriers who collected the postage in cash. The first sewing machine resulted in a riot among employees of master tailors. There were only a few struggling newspapers, and only the beginning of a railway.

Under such conditions and during a period of acute national instability, the Canada Life was born. Though many financial institutions failed in the great depression which followed, the Canada Life, founded on a sound and conservative basis, weathered the storm. It has progressed through 100 years of wars, epidemics and depressions. In the meantime life insurance has become the accepted means by which Canadians safeguard the security of their dependents.

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CANADA SOUTH AFRICA LINE LTD.
South Africa

CANADA CONTINENTAL LINE LTD.
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Victoria Aims to Shatter Shipyard Records in '47

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Success of reconversion at Victoria's two big steel shipyards could serve as a model for the nation.

From a serious slump which followed the end of hostilities, Yarrows Ltd. and the Victoria Machinery Depot Co. Ltd., have built up a staggering total of work.

At the end of 1946, the two yards were engaged on $10 millions worth of work. This year, they expect, is to make that total seem insignificant.

At the beginning of May, V.M.D. alone was working on 15 ships—some being built, others repaired, and still others converted. Yarrows has just weathered a serious C.C.L. strike and is continuing work on a $3 million Canadian National Steamships de-luxe passenger liner for the West Coast, as well as on a contract for $2,750,000 with the French Government, for construction of four 177-ft. lighthouse tenders. In addition, it is not uncommon to have five and six ships in for overhauls and conversion.

Big French Order

V. M. D.'s general manager, H. S. Hammill, is optimistic about the future of shipbuilding here. His company has contracts running into millions, repairs and reconversions are being contracted for almost daily, and the firm has bids in on many new jobs.

Biggest contract at present is the multi-million bid for five Rhine barges for the French Government, one of which has been completed. If the first five are completed and are satisfactory, the contract will be expanded to 25 such craft. Increased costs, mainly due to wage increases, prevented signing of an original contract last year for 46 vessels.

Two big conversion jobs at the V.M.D. yards, are the Princess Kathleen of the Canadian Pacific Coast Service, and the Corsair, former luxury yacht of financier J. P. Morgan.

Conversion of the Kathleen, at a cost over $1,5 millions, follows her war service with the British Admiralty. Much of the cost will be borne by the Admiralty, but the C.P.R. also has extensive plans for improving the coastal passenger ship. The Corsair, will also go into passenger service after work costing $500,000 has been completed.

Smaller Yards Busy

Keeping pace with the steel yards have been a number of smaller yards featuring wood construction. Falconer Marine Industries Ltd. has an impressive total of advance work and is steadily expanding. Three 57-ft. combination beam trawlers and seiners were shipped from this port to Yugoslavia through U.N.R.R.A.

Marine Services & Sales Ltd. is now working on a 40-ft. tuna boat, a 46-ft. mahogany cruiser and a $16,000 tug. Other yards are Volger Bros. Seacraft Co., and Wilby's Mchine Shop. Both are kept constantly busy.

From 1921 until 1946, V.M.D. was directed by Marguerite E. Spratt, widow of the founder, Charles J. V. Spratt. Under her control, V.M.D. undertook huge war tasks never before dreamed of in this city and expanded the shipyard to where it stands today. On her death last year the board of directors continued with the same staff.

When the war came and the Dominion Government subsidized work at local yards, enabling them to start building corvettes, frigates and 10,000-ton freighters, Yarrows was under the direction of a young, driving president, Norman A. Yarrow. To expand facilities he took over a government yard on loan and made it his No. 2 yard. At the conclusion of the war, he acquired first call on the added yard and equipment and purchased the holdings from War Assets.

When the Burrard Drydock Co. became interested, Mr. Yarrow sold his entire holdings for a sum reliably reported to be between $2 millions and $3 millions.

RCAF Vets Launch B. C. Airway Service

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA—Port Alberni Airways, a new Vancouver Island business, launched by three RCAF veterans, will operate on a charter basis. Civic, provincial and other officials joined Jack Moul, S. Knights and Menno Bartsch in launching the business, which will provide another air link for the difficult transportation problem over the rugged terrain of the island.

Planes will be equipped with pontoons and will operate from Sproat Lake, one of the top tourist centres of the Island.

ENAMEL & HEATING PRODUCTS has called a special general meeting of shareholders to sanction a special by-law authorizing directors to create and issue bonds in an aggregate principal amount of $300,000.

TOWN OF GREENFIELD PARK has sold privately at 98 net a renewal loan for $413,600. New bonds carry 3% interest and are redeemable over 30 years. Loan is to redeem before maturity the balance of $413,600 of an original loan of $490,500.

MORE THAN 3/4 OF A MILLION CANADIANS

An average of one person in every sixteen has availed himself of I.A.C.'s financial service. If women and children are subtracted, because most of our customers are men, the figure is nearer to one in every six.

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I.A.C. is an all-Canadian Company. Its offices in over fifty different cities are manned and managed by experienced Canadians. They understand readily all types of financial problems. Whatever purchase you wish to finance—car, plane, industrial or household equipment—any I.A.C. manager will feel privileged to discuss it with you. He will appreciate and respect your confidence.

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J. ALEXANDRE PRUD'HOMME

has been appointed a Director and Vice-President of Aluminum Co. of Canada.

Crown Company Wins Court Fight On Business Tax

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Regina Industries Ltd. has won its fight, before the Supreme Court of Canada, against paying business tax on buildings and property here.

The court ruled that the company, incorporated for the purpose of performing a contract with the Crown, was not liable for assessment for business taxes because it was actually the Crown and not Regina Industries Ltd., which carried on the business in question. (The plant was engaged from 1941 to 1944 in manufacture of gun carriages.)

The City of Regina was ordered to pay costs in both the Supreme Court of Canada and the Saskatchewan court of appeal.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

JENKINS GROCETERIAS 1946 net profit was up 73.4%. Sales continued at a high level, exceeding those of 1945 by 13%, it was stated. Figures for the first few months of the current year would indicate that sales will continue to show substantial increases. One additional unit at Sylvan Lake was opened during the year so that at year end the company was operating 39 stores. In Feb., 1947, the company moved to a new and larger location in Banff and at present a store is under construction in Calgary; plans have also been made for the opening of several additional units in that city.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$121,716	$147,046
Less: Depreciation	10,283	8,967
Bond interest	24,645	24,684
Income tax♦	41,652	91,060
Add: Invest. sale	2,187	4,956
Net profit & surp.	47,323	27,291
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	15,180
Times Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	4.94	5.96
After depr.	4.52	5.39
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Class A & Ord.:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$1.93	$1.11
Incl. ref. EPT	1.93	1.73
None paid.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & mkt. secs.	$162,484	$218,786
Accts. rec., etc.	47,932	39,272
Invest.	24,500	24,500
Inventories	577,050	376,769
Total curr. assets	811,966	659,327
Misc. assets▲	85,257	73,260
Fixed assets*	168,866	157,478
Total assets	1,066,089	890,065
Bk. loan & o/s chqs.	138,346	......
Other curr. liabs.	159,610	169,255
Total curr. liab.	297,956	169,255
Funded debt	472,600	472,600
Reserve	58,738	35,076
Surplus▲	236,795	213,134
*After depr. of	211,921	206,187
▲Incl. ref. EPT	66,759	66,759
Working capital	514,010	490,072

Note: No valuation of n.p.v. capital stock shown.

TUCKETT TOBACCO CO. net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, was up 18.6%. There was a tax adjustment of $4,147 from prior years. After $440,000 paid to dividends on preference and ordinary shares, $143,595 was added to surplus account.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net earnings	$748,295	$833,841
Add: Inv. inc.	155,291	135,926
Less: Deprec.	75,150	61,522
Income taxes♦	248,988	419,760
Net profit	579,448	488,485
Less: Pref. divds.	140,000	140,000
Ord. divds.	300,000	300,000
Surplus for year	139,448	48,485
♦Incl. ref. EPT	......	26,259
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$28.97	$24.4
Incl. ref. EPT	28.97	25.74
Paid	7.00	7.00
Ord.: Excl. ref. EPT	17.58	13.94
Incl. ref. EPT	17.58	14.99
Paid	12.00	12.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & Dom. bonds	$25,000	$736,398
Sundry debtors	70,069	109,563
Inventories	3,897,232	2,914,397
Total curr. assets	3,992,301	3,760,358
Inv. in & adv. to sub.	2,048,155	2,255,217
Misc. assets▲	165,416	163,615
Fixed assets	1,155,644	1,153,983
G'will & t'marks	2,478,672	2,478,672
Total assets	9,840,188	9,811,845
Bank overdraft	283,777	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	621,830	1,013,391
Divds. payable	185,000	185,000
Total curr. liab.	1,090,607	1,198,391
Bldgs. mach. res.	1,116,374	1,123,148
Capital stock	4,500,000	4,500,000
Surplus▲	3,133,207	2,990,308
▲Incl. ref. EPT	153,428	154,122
Working capital	2,901,694	2,561,967

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE MILLS net profit for the eight months ended Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to $66,224. The net profit for the two subsidiary companies for the first four months of 1946 amounted to $35,079. Operations during 1946 were maintained at a satisfactory level, and despite the company's inability to meet the increased demand for its merchandise, net sales of its subsidiaries for 1946 constituted an all-time high. Due to improvement in supply situation it is expected that 1947 operations will continue at a higher rate. Prospects for the current year for increased earnings are favorable, it is stated.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

8 Mos. Ended Dec. 31:	1946
Net earnings	$149,487
Less. Deprec.	9,198
Income tax	74,065
Net profit	66,224
Less: Divd.	9,850
Surplus for year	56,374

Note — Net profit, calculated after income taxes at 1946 rates, estimated at $61,355 for year ended Dec. 31, 1945.

Earnings per Share* & Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$3.31	$3.07
Paid	0.50	....
Com.: Earned	1.13	0.83
None paid.		

*Based on present capitalization and net profit as shown above for 8 month period in 1946; 12 mos. in 1945.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1946	Apr. 30 1946
Cash & Dom. bds.	$211,828	$294,351
Accts., etc., rec.	99,980	108,614
Inventories	177,821	126,688
Total curr. assets	489,629	529,653
Prep. exp.§	8,973	8,217
Misc. assets*	30,468	24,886
Fixed assets▲	149,342	60,205
Rts. & t'marks	2,567	2,567
Total assets	680,979	625,528
Total curr. liabs.	171,618	175,180
Capital stock	450,000	450,000
Capital surplus	†	348
Earned surplus	▲59,361	......
*After deprec.	230,778	234,131
▲Incl. ref. EPT	24,993	24,886
§Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
†Trans. to earned surplus.		
Working capital	318,011	354,473

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS 1946 net profit was off substantially from the previous year at $101,149 ($219,424 in 1945). Increases in raw material prices and increased prices for all supplies, higher wages and ceiling prices, were main factors in lower profits. During the year operations were devoted entirely to civilian goods and both physical and dollar volume were 5% higher than the previous year. Higher ceiling prices were granted as from Feb. 17, 1947. With return to normal cost-price relationship, the earnings will be considerably higher this year, it is stated. For the first four months of 1947, production both in physical quantity and dollar value was at considerably higher levels than for the same period last year. Renegotiation proceedings have been concluded for the principal war years 1940 to 1944 inclusive.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$330,307	$526,886
Less: Deprec.	77,700	74,202
Debt. interest	83,258	86,260
Income tax	68,200	147,000
Net profit	101,149	219,424
Less: Com. divds.	106,645	18,410
Deficit for year	5,496	*201,014
*Surplus.		
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	3.97	6.11
After deprec.	3.03	5.25
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.69	$1.49
Paid	‡0.72½	†0.12½

‡Incl. 20c. paid in following year.
†Paid in following year.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bonds	$29,506	$208,356
Accts. rec.	434,595	347,891
Inventories	2,664,017	2,017,777
Total curr. assets	3,128,118	2,574,018
Invest. in subs.	44,090	......
Misc. assets▲	58,855	17,815
Fixed assets*	2,174,963	2,091,308
Total assets	5,406,016	4,683,141
Bank loan	1,125,000	396,000
Other curr. liab.	518,004	457,489
Total curr. liab.	1,643,004	853,489
Funded debt	1,748,600	1,815,200
Bd. debts	51,351	51,351
Cont. res.	200,000	200,000
Capital stock	917,548	917,548
Earned surplus▲	845,513	♦845,553
*After depr. of	2,305,229	2,250,117

♦Reflects net credit adjust. of $195,821.
▲Incl. ref. EPT of $36,029 in 1946; ref. portion not previously included in accounts.

Working capital	1,485,114	1,720,529

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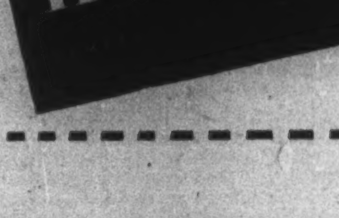

Gentlemen: Please send me information about Honeywell Office Control as advertised in The Financial Post, May 24, 1947.

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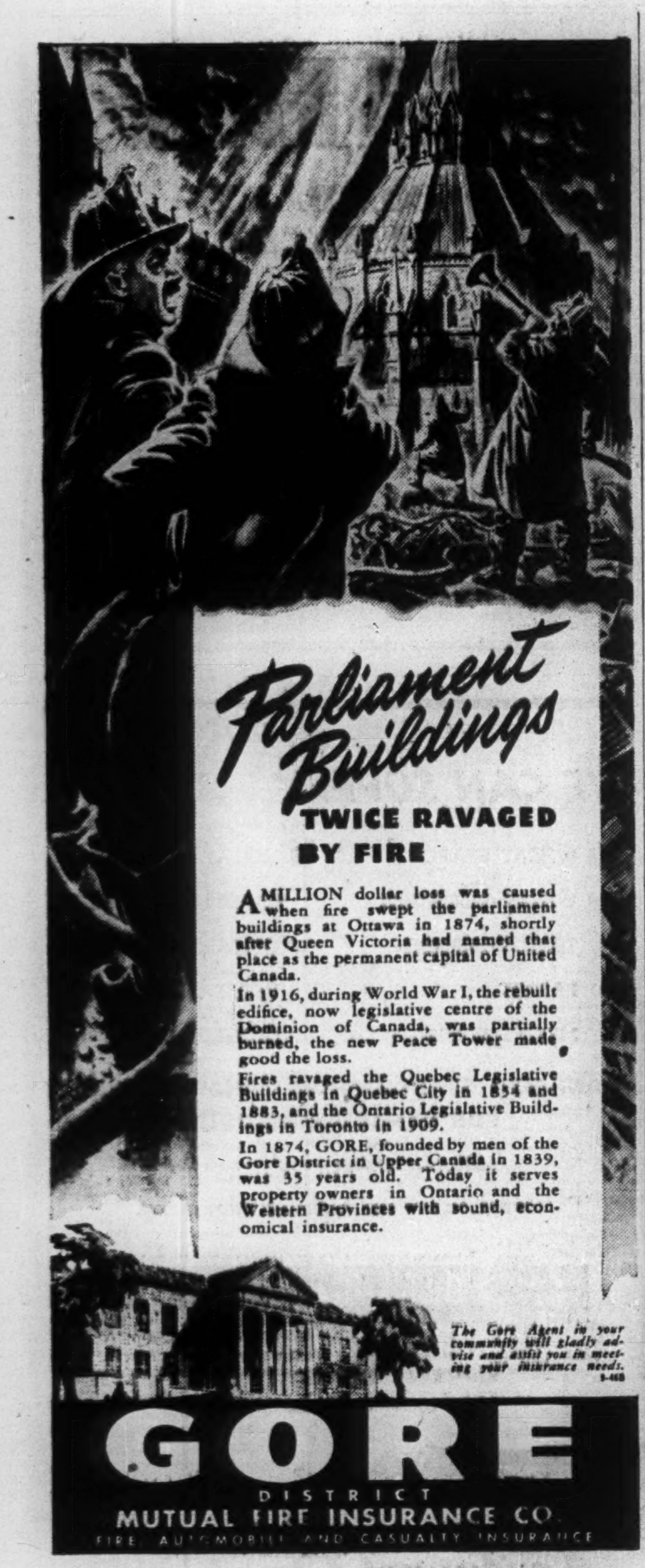

Parliament Buildings

TWICE RAVAGED BY FIRE

A MILLION dollar loss was caused when fire swept the parliament buildings at Ottawa in 1874, shortly after Queen Victoria had named that place as the permanent capital of United Canada.

In 1916, during World War I, the rebuilt edifice, now legislative centre of the Dominion of Canada, was partially burned, the new Peace Tower made good the loss.

Fires ravaged the Quebec Legislative Buildings in Quebec City in 1854 and 1883, and the Ontario Legislative Buildings in Toronto in 1909.

In 1874, GORE, founded by men of the Gore District in Upper Canada in 1839, was 35 years old. Today it serves property owners in Ontario and the Western Provinces with sound, economical insurance.

The Gore Agent in your community will gladly advise and assist you in meeting your insurance needs. 5-468

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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE

Financial Responsibility Proved By 93% of Manitoba Auto Owners

After 17 months operation of Manitoba's Highway Safety Responsibility law, 93% of all motorists involved in accidents have been able to prove financial responsibility. This was done by producing pink cards the automobile insurance companies issue to their policyholders.

It is assumed the percentage is indicative of the percentage of all Manitoba motorists that are now insured. When the act went into effect, it was estimated that about 27% of the total number registered were insured.

Statistics recently issued by the provincial highways department show that in the first twelve months after the act came into force 1,063 automobiles were impounded until their owners could produce proof of financial responsibility. In the next five months the number totalled only 263.

The latest report from the Highways Department also showed:

1. The unsatisfied judgment fund had reached approximately $150,000. At the end of November it was estimated at $100,000.
2. There are 576 drivers in Manitoba barred from driving on provincial roads because they have not produced evidence of responsibility. These drivers will be barred for life until they do produce such evidence.
3. Some 537 drivers who subsequent to an accident have produced proof of financial responsibility.
4. Only one claim has been paid against the unsatisfied judgment fund to the end of April. The first payment arose out of an auto accident Oct. 5, 1946, when the injured party collected $1,105 plus half the legal costs.

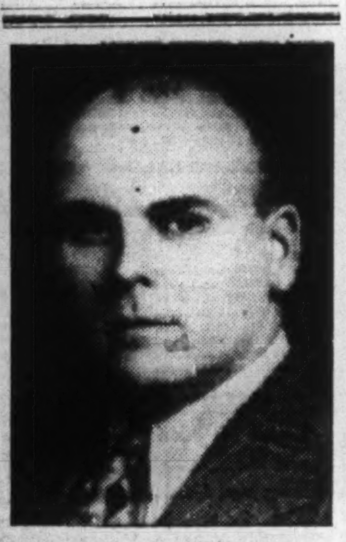
Drivers picked up by the police for drunken driving and other breaches of the highway traffic act can usually get insurance under the assigned risk plan if they have not already got it. Under this plan the insurance companies will write up a substandard risk at a higher than regular premium. In 1946 it was explained out of 166 applicants for insurance under the assigned risk plan, all but 22 were allowed contracts.

At the last sessions of the legislature, the act was amended to provide indemnity from the unsatisfied judgment fund for victims of hit-and-run accidents. The first application for indemnity under such circumstances has just been made. Under the law injured party applies for leave to sue the registrar of motor vehicles as the nominal defendant against whom to establish the claim.

The plaintiff in this case is a postman who during a heavy snowstorm in November was injured while delivering letters in Winnipeg. He walked between two cars on a one-way street, and didn't see a tow-line lying on the road and connecting them. The front car started, threw him to the ground and he suffered a double fracture of his arm. There was a driver in each car but police enquiries and newspaper advertisements failed to identify either one. The amendment under which the action was taken was assented to only April 26, and some question may arise as to whether the amendment applies to an accident that occurred last November.

In various provinces including Manitoba special attention is being centred on the need of cutting the highway accident toll by holding a safety week.

Manitoba reports an increase in the number of accidents in the first four months of 1947 compared with 1946 and in 1946 over 1945. A provincial committee has been named to study the steps now being taken to reduce the accident toll and make recommendations as to any additional preventive measures which the committee believes might be helpful.

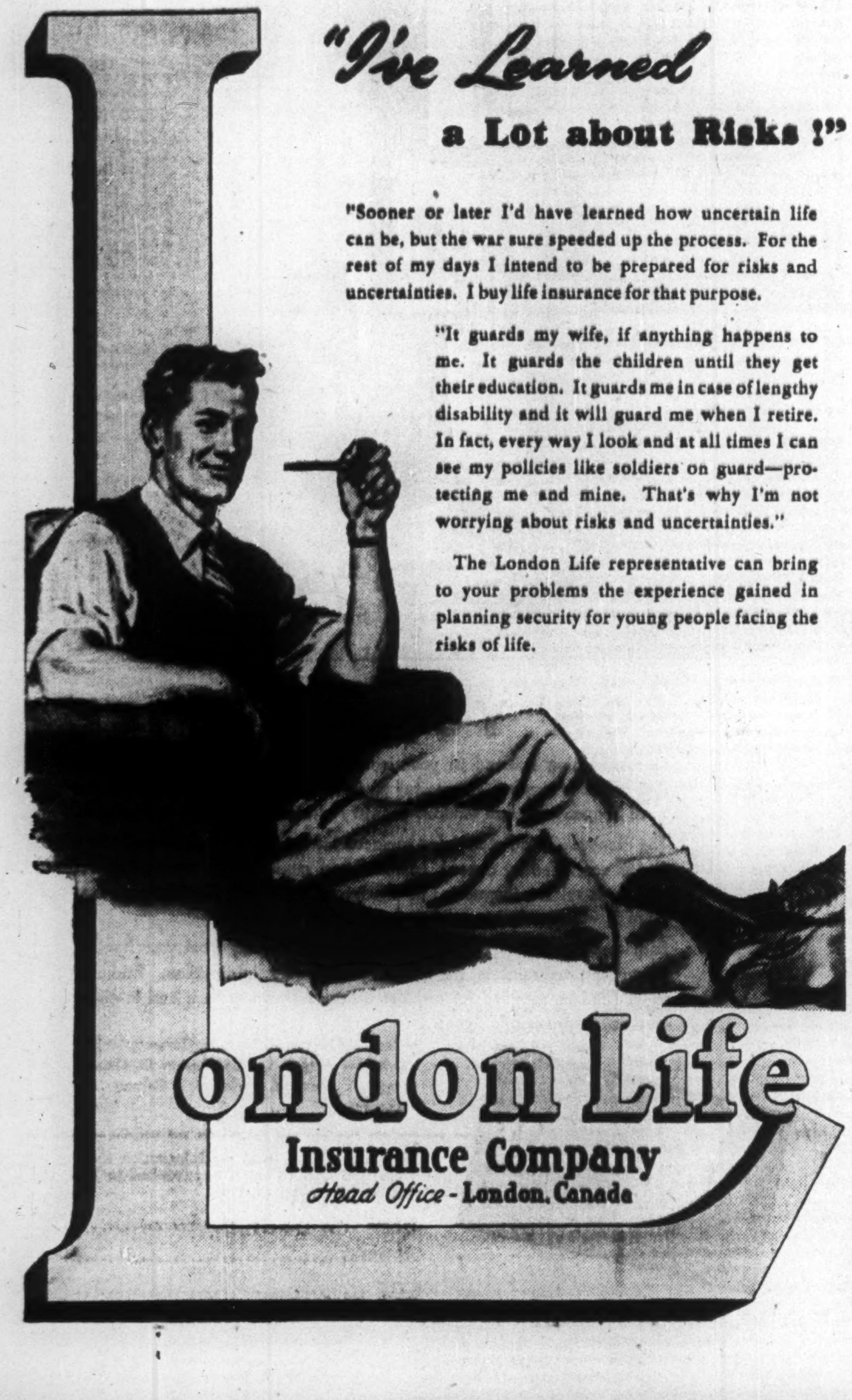


R. G. WAYLETT

North American Life has announced the appointment of R. G. Waylett as Manager of its Group Sales Division. In that capacity he will assume charge of sales promotion of Group Life, Group Pension and Group Annuity contracts for the Company.

DONOHUE BROS. advises that net earnings of the company and subsidiaries for first quarter, 1947 were $209,516 after interest and depreciation and before income and excess profits taxes. After tax deductions of $85,388, net estimated profits were $124,128, equivalent to 82 cents a share.

LIGNERIS GOLDFIELDS is concentrating diamond drilling at closer intervals in vicinity of hole L-3, where a core length of 20 ft. averaged $11.31 and a further 5 ft. gave $11.55. Hole L-6, 100 ft. east of L-3, intersected a 6-ft. vein section of which 3 ft., assayed to date, gave $102.90. Near the collar of the hole a further zone intersected yielded sludge values of $2.30 over 80 ft. L-7, drilled 100 ft. west of L-3, gave $6.30, $2.40 and $1.40 over 1-ft. widths in line with sludge values recovered in L-6. Holes L-8 will be drilled 100 ft. west of L-7 and L-9 will drill underneath L-3.



"I've Learned
a Lot about Risks !"

"Sooner or later I'd have learned how uncertain life can be, but the war sure speeded up the process. For the rest of my days I intend to be prepared for risks and uncertainties. I buy life insurance for that purpose.

"It guards my wife, if anything happens to me. It guards the children until they get their education. It guards me in case of lengthy disability and it will guard me when I retire. In fact, every way I look and at all times I can see my policies like soldiers on guard—protecting me and mine. That's why I'm not worrying about risks and uncertainties."

The London Life representative can bring to your problems the experience gained in planning security for young people facing the risks of life.

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New Protective System To Control Fire Gases

Exhaust Fan and Water Curtain Combined to Check Fumes Spreading Through Vertical Opening – Protects Stairways

A new method of combatting the spread of death-dealing gases and superheated air from large fires in large buildings announced at Providence, R.I., is attracting keen interest in fire prevention and insurance circles.

The new technique, aimed at preventing the uprush of hot air and gases through vertical openings, is believed by those who have seen it, to be highly effective. It is expected to be included in proposed amendments to the National Fire Prevention Association's building code for municipalities in the United States, and Canadian fire prevention officials are understood to be watching it with keen attention.

Large fires in Canada and the United States have shown vertical openings (open elevator shafts and stairways) to be one of the greatest fire hazards in large buildings. Through them the hot poisonous gases spread to the upper stories and not only frequently cause many deaths, but handicap the fire fighters.

For an elevator hoistway, complete enclosure by fire resistive walls is usually considered adequate protection if the doors are solid and fire resistant and the top properly vented.

Total enclosure has not been a satisfactory solution for moving stairways, however. Doors in such cases must be the centre-opening double-swinging type and must remain open to allow uninterrupted passenger traffic, while the moving stairway is in operation. In case of fire the doors may remain open some time after the fire starts before their fusible links melt and permit them to close. When closed they are not smoke tight, while if the stairway is completely enclosed, its efficiency as a traffic lane is greatly impaired.

The new method of combating the spread of fire and gases has two features. They are a curtain of water which in case of fire envelops the opening and an exhaust system which draws out the poisonous gases and hot air through ducts around the stairway openings. A fan at the top drives the cool pure air from the top down through the opening, thus reversing the procedure in ordinary fires.

The whole plan results from a joint effort of the Otis Elevator Co., the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the Grinnell Co. (designers and manufacturers of sprinkler protection), whose executives had been convinced of the need of effectively sealing wellways and stairways against the spread of fires and toxic gases. This "exhaust-water-spray protective system" involves:

1. A set of sprinklers which thickly curtain the wellway nearest the fire. The thick curtain of water has a cooling effect on all gases passing through it and tends to prevent convection currents from flowing upward through the opening. (A set of high velocity sprinkler heads directed down the wellway and arranged to deluge the stairway with water can be provided as a reserve protection.)
2. A set of ducts and flues which with an exhaust fan removes fire gases that accumulate near the wellway and creates a negative pressure area in the vicinity.
3. An intake system in the roof which provides a source of fresh air which can be drawn down through the wellway, reversing the normal flow of air through these openings and opposing any tendency of the wellways to act as a chimney.

Automatic switches are provided so that when a sprinkler head is set off, an alarm is transmitted to the fire department; moving stairways in the area affected are stopped; the exhaust fan is started; the damper to the exhaust flues on the floor affected and the fresh air dampers at the top are opened and the air-conditioning system (if any) shut off.

If the temperature rises to a certain point, it brings the water curtain around the opening into play.

The technique is applicable only to sprinklered buildings. While the system is believed "a satisfactory solution to the problem of protecting stairways both moving and stationary against the passage of fire gases" the companies developing it warn that each application must be individually engineered to satisfy specific conditions pecular to different buildings.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

AVALON TELEPHONE CO 1946 net profit was up 7.6%, increased interest charged more than counteracting lesser depreciation.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$229,838	$223,861
Less: Depr.	82,225	100,448
Bond interest	60,776	34,099
Inc. tax prov.	29,768	24,364
Add: Invest. prof.	3,248	......
Net profit	60,317	64,952
Less: Pref. divds.	40,000	40,000
Common divds.	16,544	16,545
Surplus for year	3,773	8,407
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	13.78	6.56
After depr.	†2.43	3.62
†Includes new issue Aug., 1946.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned*	$2.51	$2.71
Paid: 6%	1.75	1.75
5%	1.50	1.50
Common: Earned*	2.15	2.64
Paid	1.75	1.75
*Before participation.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$514,603	$21,870
Investments	169,697	28,512
Accts. rec.	214,549	90,178
Inventories	25,365	12,421
Total curr. assets	924,214	147,981
Fixed assets	2,429,817	2,049,023
Total assets	3,354,031	2,197,004
Total curr. liabs.	119,280	86,580
Def. maint.	2,750	2,750
Depr. res.	512,492	482,762
Funded debt	1,850,000	757,000
Capital stock	836,350	836,350
Earned surplus	33,159	31,562
Working capital	804,934	61,400

ELECTROLUX CORP. 1946 net profit was up 96%. Deliveries of cleaners in fulfillment of commitments for future delivery increased progressively during the year with the production increase at the factory. During the year company lines were extended. Renegotiation of profits from war orders for 1945 has been completed.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Total net income	$3,780,415	$2,680,207
Less: Deprec.	176,223	266,786
Acc. amort. pr. yrs.	....	211,008
Pension fund	790,351	....
Interest	24,847	9,687
Conting. res.	......	250,000
Renegot. refund.	......	55,011
Fed. tax res.	1,835,000	1,025,000
Add: Unneeded res.	213,662	650,000
Cl. pr. yr. tax refund.	......	94,788
Net profit	3,167,656	1,615,503
Less: Com. divds.	1,851,000	618,750
Surplus for year	1,316,656	996,753
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record.		
Earned	$2.57	$1.31
Paid	1.50	0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash & govt. secs.	$12,725,689	$8,525,126
Accts. rec.	1,533,617	2,481,361
Ref. inc. taxes	....	225,587
Inventories	4,384,822	2,351,388
Total curr. assets	18,644,128	13,583,462
Prep. exps.	2,500,269	1,146,047
Fixed assets*	1,176,251	687,823
Total assets	22,320,648	15,417,332
Accts. & tax. pay.	6,066,040	3,505,322
Other curr. liab.	6,943,192	3,555,250
Total curr. liab.	13,009,232	7,060,572
Conting. res.	....	250,000
Capital stock	1,125,500	1,237,500
Reval. surplus	1,063,550	1,063,550
Surplus	7,122,366	5,805,710
*After depr. & amort.	795,781	730,968
Working capital	5,634,896	6,522,890

R. L. CRAIN LTD. 1946 operations resulted in a net loss of $11,107, as compared with a net profit of $31,028 for 1945. Cost of raw materials and labor rose, but management decided to honor all orders on the books at the time of cost increase, at the prices at which the orders had been taken. The company moved its entire plant and administrative offices to newly constructed premises situated on Richmond Road, Westboro, Ont. In addition to moving cost, this move resulted in a considerable loss of productive output, over three months. New equipment, expected early in 1946, was not available until late in the year, thus creating production problems.

New sales offices were opened in Kitchener, London, Sudbury and Winnipeg. Sales volume and plant output in 1947 should exceed anything yet achieved, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$33,801	[illegible]
Less: Deprec.	35,206	[illegible]
Loan int. & disc.	9,418	[illegible]
Patent amort.	284	[illegible]
Prov. for taxes†	......	[illegible]
Net loss	11,107	‡31,028
Less: Com. divds.	24,000	1,120
Pref. divds.	......	6,273
Deficit for year	35,107	‡[illegible]
†Incl. ref. EPT	......	2,583
‡Profit or surplus.		
Earnings per Share* and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	d$0.19	[illegible]
Incl. ref. EPT	d0.19	[illegible]
Paid	0.40	†0.02
Pref. (old): Paid	......	[illegible]
*Based on present outstanding capitalization.		
†Period Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, 1945.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	32,737	[illegible]
Accts. rec.	190,148	[illegible]
Tax recov.	19,370	1,711
Inventories	300,857	219,181
Total curr. assets	522,112	376,490
Misc. assets▲	38,546	40,205
Fixed assets*	594,959	146,691
Total assets	1,155,617	563,386
Bank loan	238,000	78,000
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	193,319	91,894
Total curr. liabs.	431,319	169,894
Def. credit	......	4,908
Funded debt	332,682	......
Capital stock	150,000	150,000
Earned surplus▲	241,616	238,584
*After depr. of	276,968	289,818
▲Incl. ref. EPT	18,104	22,267
Working capital	90,793	206,596

Life Officers Offer Prizes To Young Actuarial Students

The Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association has appropriated $3,000 to provide prizes for full time students at Canadian universities who take the highest marks in the early examinations of the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries.

R. Leighton Foster, general counsel of the association, told the annual meeting the prizes would be $100 each and were intended to assist the Universities to interest young students to enter an actuarial career.

A special committee of the association has also co-operated with the Canadian Association of Actuaries committee in preparing an occupational monograph on the actuary to be published by the Vocational Guidance Centre of the Ontario College of Education to inform high-school students about the actuarial profession.

For some years, Mr. Foster noted, there has been a marked scarcity of qualified actuaries on the continent.

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Vancouver Marks 40th Anniversary Of Its Exchange

VANCOUVER — Vancouver Stock Exchange celebrated its 40th anniversary here in its building at 840 Howe St. C. J. Loewen and Donald Cramer, who were among the original founders, were unanimously elected honorary members.

The exchange has been headquarters for the mining industry of this province since its inception, and has been exceptionally active in Alberta's oil development in the last 25 years. Seats which once sold for $125, later reached a peak of $50,000. Currently they sell for $7,500 to $8,500, but the price is rising again.

Most trading has been in the mining and oil fields, but industrials are growing in importance, and there is more and more trading in lumbering and manufacturing issues.

Vancouver exchange brought up the first proposals for "blue-sky" legislation on this continent, with the possible exception of Kansas, in December, 1922. If this proposal had been enforced, members say, it would have made the intricate "Securities Act" unnecessary.

Alberta Pool Buys 30 More Elevators

Special Correspondence

WINNIPEG — The Alberta Wheat Pool has extended its operations by the purchase of the Northern Grain Co. which has operated 30 country elevators in Alberta, with a capacity, including annexes, of 1,766,000 bushels. That brings the total number of country elevators operated by the Alberta Wheat Pool up to 466 which, along with its terminal elevators, have a total capacity of 35,800,000 bushels.

Disappearance of the Northern Grain Co. represents continuation of a process long in progress of consolidation of western elevator systems. Years ago there were a large number of independent small lines comprising from 25 to 75 country elevators. Gradually these have been absorbed by larged institutions.

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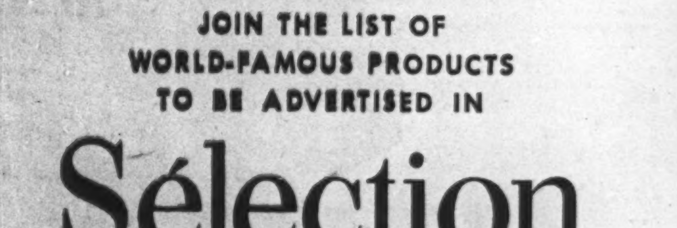

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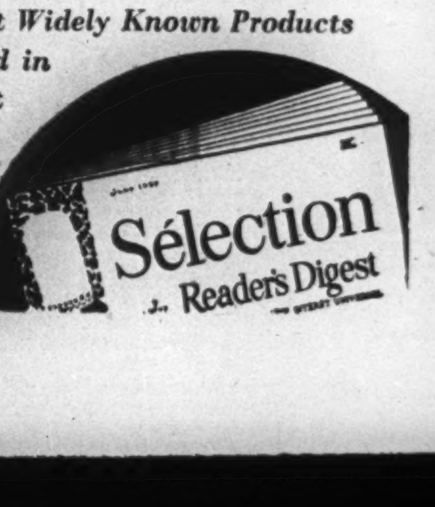

International Bank Starts Business May Offer Debentures to Investors

With announcement of a $250 millions loan to France, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development opens its doors for business.

While the loan will be made primarily to further reconstruction of French industry by encouraging production, its terms will be interpreted broadly, it is understood. For example while coal, oil and raw materials are considered as essential to industrial recovery as machinery, it is assumed that the loan may be used to provide food also, as hungry workers are not likely to turn out a full day's production.

The bank will charge France interest of 3¼% on outstanding balances, it is understood. It will also make an immediate service charge of 1½% on the entire $250 millions and an additional 1% due to go into a reserve fund, while amortization payments, as provided in a detailed table, will begin five years from now.

Check Uses of Credit

Uses to which the credit will be put will be watched carefully, on the general theory that a debtor should keep close contact with the creditor.

Other loans are expected to follow in due course. Total applications already total over $2 billions including $600 millions for Holland; $600 millions for Poland; $350 millions for Czechoslovakia; $250 millions for Iran; $50 millions for Denmark; $40 millions for Chile. It is understood other applications include one from Turkey. First consideration will be given to countries damaged by war.

The bank's authorized capital is $10 billions, of which $8 billions has been subscribed and $1.6 billions paid in. Under the terms of organization, the first 2% of each subscription had to be in gold or U. S. dollars (payable by August 1946). The next 18% is payable in the currency of the subscribing country in installments Nov. 1, 1946, to May, 1947, the remaining 80% to be payable only when and as required to meet obligations of the bank.

The bank may make loans out of its own funds. It is estimated that out of the $1.6 billions paid up by May, about $750 millions is in U. S. funds or gold, the funds in which loans are wanted, as the goods needed for European reconstructions are obtainable mainly in dollar currency countries.

As the $750 millions paid in gold or U. S. dollars will not be sufficient to meet all demands for loans in U. S. funds, and there will be little demand for most of the other currencies, it is expected the bank will make an issue of debentures shortly, permissible under its constitution.

Before it can offer its debentures in any country, however, it must obtain the consent of the government of that country. The first offering of debentures will be in the United States, it is expected, and will probably be for $250 millions. Interest these debentures will bear is unofficially estimated at around 3%.

Legislation has been passed in New York, Connecticut, Washington, Maryland and some other states, authorizing life insurance companies to invest in these debentures. In other states legislation is pending. Mutual savings banks in several states have also been authorized to make such investments within certain limits. National banks may invest up to 10% of their total capital and surplus, while in about 38 states, enabling legislature has either been passed or is on the way to permit investments by state banks.

Lack Authority Here

Canadian life insurance companies however have not yet been authorized to buy International Bank debentures. Even companies which do business in, say New York State, where the debentures are a legal investment for them under recent New York law, cannot buy them until the Canadian Government gives authority.

If the interest rate is only about 3%, some company executives believe there would be little advantage in buying the debentures anyway. The only incentive, they say, would be to perform a public service. It is believed however the Dominion will introduce the necessary legislation before long.

Other Canadian institutions such as the chartered banks appear to be showing little interest in the debentures. Naturally, they say, they wish to help anything which will help world trade. But so far, the debentures haven't tempted them as an investment.

Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations are not expected to be any bar to Canadian life insurance companies operating in the United States buying debentures there, with funds held against U. S. liabilities. Whether any company, bank or individual would be allowed to use funds in Canada to buy the debentures is another question. It is suggested that if the bank really needed extra funds from Canada, it would probably make an issue here.

The $10 billions capital stock of the bank is divided into 100,000 shares of $100,000 each; transferable only to the bank, and may not be pledged.

44 Member Countries

There are approximately 44 member countries. Voting power is determined by the total subscription of a member. Each member has 250 votes plus one additional vote for each share of stock ($100,000) held irrespective of the extent to which calls have been made for payments on subscriptions. Canada is represented on the board of governors by Finance Minister D. C. Abbott with Graham F. Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, as alternate. Mr. Towers is also an executive director with J. F. Parkinson as alternate.

Purposes of the bank are:

to aid in the reconstruction and development of territories of members.

to promote private foreign investments and to provide capital out of its own funds, when private capital is not available.

to promote long-range balanced growth of international trade and maintenance of equilibrium in the balance of payments;

to arrange all international loans made through it or otherwise so the most urgent and useful projects will be dealt with first;

to operate with due regard to the effect of international investment on business conditions in the territories of the members.

to help bring about a smooth transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy.

Of the total subscriptions, the United States has 39.5%; United Kingdom 16.20%; China 7.48%; France 6.54%; India 4.98%; Canada 4.05%.

It is understood that when the debentures are issued there will be no competitive bidding allowed nor any underwriters employed. The issue will be on a "commission agency basis." Under this plan dealers may assemble orders and file the subscriptions with the bank's offices. The bank will make allotments and award commissions.

It is believed the $250 millions issue will be divided into 10-year maturities and 25-year maturities. On the long-term issues the rate would be not more than 3% and 2¼% or 2½% on the short-term debentures.

In some quarters it is believed President J. J. McCloy of the bank may make a strong effort to make the initial issue of the debentures especially attractive, in addition to the general argument that world welfare demands ready participation in the purchase of the debentures.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

GRANBY ELASTIC WEB 1946 net profit was up 28.2% from previous year's retained profit. Provision for income and excess profits taxes during the years 1940 to 1945, inclusive, now prove to have been larger than necessary, and, therefore, the overprovision, amounting to $196,314, has been transferred to earned surplus. Refundable portion of excess profits tax has been thereby reduced by $39,805.

Use of nylon yarn in the fabrication of a large number of new products and use of a large variety of plastics wil permit the company to offer for sale a better choice of products, it is stated.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$169,860	$204,551
Less: Deprec.	65,361	57,253
Inc. tax res.*	46,000	95,000
Add: Invest. pref.	8,594	......
Net profit	67,093	52,298
Less: Pref. divds.	5,727	23,863
Com. divds.	15,000	7,500
Surplus for year	46,366	20,935
*Incl. ref. EPT	......	8,500
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	‡	$6.10
Incl. ref. EPT	‡	7.10
Paid	$1.38	2.75
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	2.05	0.95
Incl. ref. EPT	2.05	1.23
Paid	0.50	0.25

‡Redeemed May 1, 1946.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	......	$29,267
Accounts rec.	$266,173	102,217
Investments*	19,066	245,828
Life ins., c.s.v.	......	2,880
Inventories	447,988	266,304
Total curr. assets	733,227	646,496
Investments	22,002	......
Ref. port. EPT	14,750	54,555
Fixed assets♦	537,636	529,408
Total assets	1,307,615	1,230,459
Bk. overdraft & loan	78,165	......
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	148,177	217,701
Total curr. liab.	226,342	217,701
Funded debt	325,000	......
Reserves	35,000	43,808
Capital stock	317,501	745,951
Capital surplus	73,960	73,960
Distributable surplus.	46,269	46,269
Earned surplus▲	†283,543	102,770
▲Incl. ref. EPT	14,750	54,555
♦After deprec. of	440,242	376,347
*Market value	19,690	248,400
Working capital	506,885	428,795

†Reflects prior year tax credit adjust. of $196,314.

FERNIE BREWING CO. net profit increased 86.2% to $71,202 in year ended Mar. 31, 1947. The regular 60 cents a share, plus an extra of 40 cents, was paid, as against regular 60 cents and extra of 25 cents a share the year before. Working capital was up $48,880 at $282,757.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net profit*	$71,202	$38,231
Less: Dividends	32,752	27,839
Surplus for year	38,450	10,392
*After all taxes, incl. ref. EPT	......	6,612
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.17	$1.17
Incl. ref. EPT	2.17	4.37
Paid	0.60+0.40	0.60+0.25

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & Dom. bonds	$153,983	$194,458
Accts. rec.	51,745	45,296
Inventories	46,665	41,859
Invests.	86,697	......
Total curr. assets	339,090	281,613
Cranbrook Brew., shs.	86,909	86,909
Misc. assets▲	30,162	34,513
Fixed assets	229,162	223,484
Total assets	685,323	626,519
Total curr. liab.	56,333	47,736
Deprec. res.	116,340	104,583
Capital stock	327,520	327,520
Surplus▲	185,130	146,680
▲Incl. ref. EPT	22,542	22,542
Working capital	282,757	233,877

CAPITAL WIRE CLOTH & MANUFACTURING CO. 1946 net profit was 30.2% higher at $57,053. Shortage in raw materials and the irregularity of deliveries made efficient operation exceedingly difficult, President T. L. Dunbar, states. Working capital improved slightly, to $273,836.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Net earnings	$118,331	$108,120
Less: Depr.	12,278	12,171
Inc. taxes‡	49,000	52,125
Net profit	57,053	43,824
Less: Pref. divds.	15,000	15,000
Com. divds.	18,750	18,750
Surplus for year	23,303	10,074
‡Incl. ref. EPT	......	5,271
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$5.71	$4.38
Incl. ref. EPT	5.71	4.91
Paid	1.50	1.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.68	1.15
Incl. ref. EPT	1.68	1.36
Paid	0.75	0.75

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1946	1945
Cash	$135,933	$103,925
Accts. rec.	33,742	32,294
Investments†	76,050	87,460
Inventories	63,482	73,064
Total curr. assets	309,207	296,743
Def. chgs., etc.♦	9,692	10,089
Fixed assets	334,664	329,807
Total assets	658,563	636,639
Total curr. liab.	35,371	42,288
Depr. res.	267,527	255,250
Capital stock	100,000	100,000
Earned surplus♦	250,665	239,101
†Mkt. value	132,000	129,000
♦Incl. ref. EPT	7,281	7,281
Working capital	273,836	254,455

GORDON & BELYEA retained net profit increased 131.8% to $143,791 in year ended Nov. 30, 1946, due mainly to lower provisions for income and excess profits taxes. Working capital was $73,761 higher at $578,260.

President J. F. Belyea states that while there is still a temporary shortage of supplies, due largely to inactivity of iron, steel, copper and brass industry during the year on account of labor troubles and shortages of certain raw materials, the company looks to the future with confidence.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1946	1945
Oper. profit	$308,595	$306,974
Less: Depr.	7,502	6,785
Income tax♦	173,000	245,000
Add: Other inc.	12,188	7,310
Invest. sale	1,935	*469
Auto. sale	1,575	.....
Net profit	143,791	62,030
Less: Pref. divds.	5,945	6,394
Pref. s.f.	5,000	5,000
Com. divds.	29,812	21,763
Surplus for year	103,034	28,873
♦Incl. ref. EPT	1,900	†39,829

*Loss. †Approximately.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$148.85	$60.93
Incl. ref. EPT	150.82	100.06
Paid	6.00	6.00
Cl. A & Cl. B:		
Excl. ref. EPT	11.14	4.25
Incl. ref. EPT	11.30	7.59
Cl. A: Paid	2.50	0.62½
Cl. B: Paid	0.62½	......
Cl. A (old): Paid	......	6.00
Cl. B (old): Paid	1.87½	1.82½

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1946	1945
Cash & Dom. bds.	$33,964	$172,804
Accts. rec.	303,445	329,809
Life ins., c.s.v.	......	11,045
Inventories	758,087	745,054
Total curr. assets	1,095,496	1,258,712
Misc. assets♦	195,189	171,657
Fixed assets*	188,740	206,577
Total assets	1,479,425	1,636,946
Bank loans	63,300	233,743
Accts., taxes pay.	453,936	520,470
Total curr. liab.	517,236	754,213
Pref. sh. sink. fund	154,885	150,163
Capital stock	335,100	340,300
Surplus♦	472,204	392,270
*After depr. of	102,641	99,126
♦Incl. ref. EPT	165,000	163,100
Working capital	578,260	504,499

CANADIAN COTTONS net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1947 was up 11.5%. Limitation of profits under which the industry has been working since 1941 and the very small relief provided by current tax rates, impose a handicap which is preventing the industry from building up liquid funds adequate to meet onerous cost of postwar rehabilitation, it is stated.

Capital expenditures are estimated at approximately $5,250,000. Of this, $3,167,720 had been expended to March 31, 1947; $2,532,400 in the year under review. The end of the new fiscal year will see nearly all the new equipment installed, directors state. About $400,000 of the postwar budget is being spent on a housing project near the Milltown, New Brunswick mill.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Net earnings†	$1,677,061	$1,484,627
Less: Depreciation	415,709	275,897
Bond int.	45,938	......
Taxes reserve	425,000	450,000
Contingent res.	......	50,000
Net profit	790,414	708,730
Less: Pref. divds.	198,312	198,312
Com. divds.	249,318	206,731
Surplus for year	342,784	303,687

†Includes unstated subsidy.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$4.78	$4.29
Paid	1.20	1.20
Com.: Earned	4.27	3.69
Paid	1.80	1.35+0.15

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash	$388,313	$506,368
Accts. rec.	1,429,286	1,150,464
Investments▲	7,119,650	7,255,712
Inventories	4,671,541	1,711,710
Total curr. assets	13,608,790	10,624,254
Invest. in subs.	63,603	3
Misc. assets♦	497,000	388,210
Fixed assets	22,088,875	19,556,474
Total assets	36,258,268	30,568,941
Total curr. liab.	4,054,538	2,303,632
Funded debt	3,000,000	......
Deprec. res.	17,427,782	17,012,073
Contingent res.	548,479	548,504
Capital stock	6,075,400	6,075,400
Capital surplus	213,359	33,405
Earned surplus♦	4,938,710	‡4,595,927

‡Reflects transfer of $600,000 from depr. res.

▲Market value	7,908,045	8,258,250
♦Incl. ref. EPT	186,616	186,616
Working capital	9,554,252	8,320,622

BANK OF CANADA

Liabilities	May 14 1947 $	May 7 1947 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,152,428,927	1,154,392,857
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	186,738,632	125,357,530
Chart. banks	493,756,732	564,864,566
Other	71,696,061	95,562,077
Total deposits	752,191,425	785,784,173
Liabs. pay. in sterling, U.S.A. and for'n gold currencies		
Deposits	958,496	958,496
Other	16,831	16,831
Total	975,327	975,327
All other liabs.	19,387,017	22,254,385
Total liabs.	1,940,033,063	1,978,457,109
Assets		
Sterling & for'n. exchange	975,327	975,327
Subsid. coin	382,844	399,936
Advs. to ch. bks.	......	4,000,000
Investments:		
Dom. govt. sh.	1,166,184,394	1,179,537,449
Oth. Dom. govt.	721,950,818	739,725,903
Other secs.	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total invest.	1,903,135,212	1,934,263,352
Premises	2,452,881	2,451,507
All other assets	33,086,799	36,366,987
Total assets	1,940,033,063	1,978,457,109

B. K. BOULTON

has been elected to the Board of Directors, and appointed managing director of the J. P. Porter Co.

Interest Rates Seen at Bottom

Paul F. Clark Sees Possibility that Decline Culminated in 1946

Possibility that 1946 had seen the culmination of the long decline in interest rates which began in 1920 was suggested by Paul F. Clark, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association last week.

Noting that the direction of major changes in interest rates in the past has been similar in various countries, he indicated that the underlying forces which govern such changes are international in character.

Due in part at least to government policy, interest rates reached artificially low levels in the later 30's and after a period of stabilization at those levels during the war, declined to the lowest levels ever recorded in the United States in the spring of 1946 he explained. In the next six months they rose sharply, but have declined again although in no category have they reached the lows of the earlier months of 1946, he said, and added:

Rates Can Both Rise, Fall

"There are several authorities in whose opinion the low levels of 1946 may, in retrospect, be seen to mark the culmination of the long decline begun in 1920. And there appear to be some forces in operation which may eventually result in higher rates. Be that as it may, the experience of last year, at least, demonstrates that interest rates can move in more than one direction.

"Reflecting the long decline in bond and mortgage yields, the net rate of interest actually earned by United States life companies has decreased since 1925 from about 5% to about 3%. This means just one thing to policyholders: an increase in the cost of providing security for themselves and their families . . . But in a larger sense, the cost of excessively low interest rates bears down upon every man, woman and child . . . Another aspect of the problem appears not to have been adequately emphasized. Money rates today in effect assume a riskless future, an assumption which may prove false . . . Moreover . . . current levels may induce institutional investors trying to improve their earnings to take risks which, in the light of experience, they probably should not take."

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO. shows increased premium income, losses and assets for 1946. Premiums written, less reinsurances, totalled $7.5 millions, while premiums earned were $6.4 millions. Total losses were $3.5 millions and expenses, including commissions and taxes, $2.5 millions. Underwriting profit was $352,778 and net investment income $317,371, total profit for the year including sundry items being $621,766. After paying dividends and providing for income taxes and additional provision for currency depreciation and staff benefits, profit and loss balance increased by $145,773 to $5.4 millions. Total assets were $18.1 millions, a new high. Surplus above all liabilities to policyholders, was $6.4 millions. Common stock dividends were increased from 12% to 14% per annum.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. reports higher premiums, and heavier claim costs in 1946, with assets up about $1 million on Dec. 31 to a new high of over $10 millions. Premiums written (less reassurances) totalled $4.9 millions and premiums earned, $4.2 millions. Losses were $2.3 millions and expenses, including taxes and commissions, $1.7 millions. Underwriting profit was $216,169. Including investment income and sundry items, profit for the year was $413,700. After appropriations for dividends, taxes, and additional provision for currency depreciation and additional reserve for staff benefits, profit and loss balance was increased by $163,982. Dividends on the common stock were increased from 12% to 14% per annum. Surplus above all liabilities to policyholders was $4.8 millions.

ATHONA MINES (1937) May 10 option installment has not been exercised and balance of agreement with Yarwood Ltd. has been terminated for default.

Would Streamline World Air Traffic

MONTREAL (Staff) — A new organizational setup for international air carriers has been announced by International Air Transport Association. Plan is to replace the present nine traffic "conferences" with three, in order to streamline IATA's organization and make traffic standardization easier. It is expected that the three conferences will begin functioning within six weeks after government approval is given.

If matters now before the traffic conferences gain general worldwide approval, air travellers are likely to find things much simpler. Some of the proposed traffic improvements are: standard tickets and baggage checks used by all countries; standard methods of making reservations; uniform conditions of carriage (liability of carrier, etc.).

Membership in the new conferences will be composed of all IATA member carriers operating international routes. Conference No. 1 comprises all North and South American continents; No. 2 Europe and Africa; No. 3 Asia and Australia.

Staff Changes

The Bank of Montreal announces the following staff changes:

R. T. BAXTER, of superintendent's department, Winnipeg, to be manager Elbow Park, Calgary.

R. E. HOLLAND, of the assistant general manager's department, Toronto, to be manager of new branch Kingsway, Toronto.

C. L. SMITH, manager Tweed, Ont., to be manager Athens, Ont.

E. PAULDING, accountant Kelowna, to be assistant manager that branch.

J. L. CAINS, assistant manager, foreign department, head office, to be manager Drummond and St. Catherine, Montreal.

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

E. H. PAGE, supervisor's department, Halifax, to be manager Morris and Barrington, Halifax.

H. B. FAIRBAIRN, manager Vanguard, Sask., to be manager Arcola, Sask.

A. C. SHATTUCK, accountant Foam Lake, Sask., to be manager Vanguard, Sask.

R. K. MENNELL, assistant manager, Port of Spain, Trinidad, to be assistant manager Bogota, Colombia.

J. H. SMITH-JONES, accountant Macklin, Sask., to be accountant Foam Lake, Sask.

E. R. GREAVES, accountant Upper Town, Sherbrooke, Que., to be accountant Campbellton, N.B.

J. D. MIDDLETON, assistant accountant, Clinton, Ont., to be accountant, Mount Bridges, Ont.

O. J. BILDFELL, assistant accountant, North Battleford, Sask., to be accountant Wilkie, Sask.

J. E. BELL, manager Danforth and Dawes, Toronto, retires.

CITRALAM MALARTIC MINES has purchased 36 claims in the Lynn Lake area, Man., for $10,000 and 300,000 shares of treasury stock. Issued capital—3,703,338 shares.

HUGH MALARTIC MINES has purchased 25 claims in Quebec from Seigneur Mines & Management for $5,000 and 200,000 shares of treasury stock. Issued capital—2,735,006 shares.

ATTENTION
ALL CANADIAN BANKS

I am seeking information concerning a draft for a sizable amount drawn by a Canadian Bank on the Chase National Bank of New York in November, 1930, in favor of J. A. White of New Haven, Conn.

This information is urgently needed in the administration of his estate.

If you have any record of this draft, kindly write Clara T. White, Administratrix, 209 Fulton St., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

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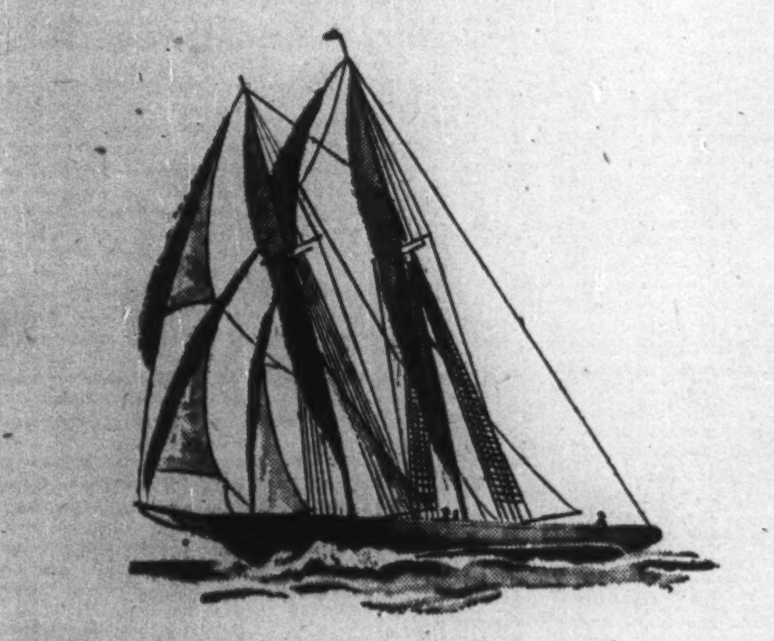

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THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855
B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager
7-5-47

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING MAY 16

Range 1947 High	Low	Div Rate $	May 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 9	Week end. May 16 H	L	Cl'se
21¾	15¾	•	...	Abitibi, new	6078	17	17	15¾	15¾
22	18¾	.	...	Do. $1.50 pf n	3651	20¼	20¼	18¾	18¾
43	37½	♦6.25	..	Do. $2.50 pf n	785	42½	42½	42	42
23½	21¾	1.00	4.6	Acadia Atlan A	300	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
107	104	5.00	4.7	Do. 5% pref.	85	105	105½	105	105½
11½	8	♦.25	...	Acme Glove	100	10	9½	9½	9½
35	32	♦1.00	...	Agnew Surp.	170	33	33½	33	33
30	21	.	...	Algoma Steel	505	28	28	26½	26½
27¾	26	1.00	3.8	Alum of Can p	1266	26½	27	26¾	26¾
211	188	8.00	4.0	Aluminum	405	210	211	200	200
15	11	•	...	Amal. Electric	530	11½	11½	11	11
15	11½	♦♦.25	...	Andian Nat.	10	13	11½	11½	11½
9¾	6	.40	5.6	Argus	1711	7½	7¾	6	7½
98	93	♦.50	4.8	Do. 4½% pref.	65	93	93	93	93
2.00	1.00	.	...	Do. Warr.	825	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25
31	26½	.80+♦.10		Asbestos	1402	27¾	28	27½	27¾
15½	13	.60	4.2	Ashdown Hdwe	120	14½	14½	14	14½
70	70	.	...	Assoc T&TA p	50	..	70	70	70
12½	9¾	.60	5.7	Atlas Steels	150	11½	10½	10½	10½
13½	11½	.60+♦.16		Auto Fabric A	390	12½	13	12½	12½

Range 1947 High	Low	Div Rate $	May 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 9	Week end. May 16 H	L	Cl'se
106½	105	5.00	4.7	Do. pref.	40	105½	105½	105	105½
113	100	4.00	4.0	Goodyear Tires	300	103	101	100	100
55½	53	2.00	3.7	Do. pref.	70	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
11¾	11½	.50	4.3	Gord Mackay A	115	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
21½	19½	1.00	5.0	Grafton & Co A	100	20	20	20	20
14½	13	.60	4.6	Grand & Toy	25	14½	13	13	13
34½	23½	1.20	4.5	Gt. Lakes Pap.	3209	29½	29¾	26½	26½
78½	62	2.50	3.4	Do. pref.	1502	76	78	73	73
8	6	.	...	Gt. West Felt.	55	7½	8	7½	8
10½	10	.50	5.0	Do. pref.	110	10½	10½	10	10
13½	10		...	Gt W Saddlery	30	12	12	12	12
57½	51½	3.00	5.2	Do. pref.	10	51½	57½	57½	57½
5½	4½	.20	4.9	Greening Wire	150	4½	4½	4½	4½
16½	13½	.80	5.4	Gypsum, Lime.	2066	14½	14¾	13½	13½
20	19½	1.00	5.1	Hahn Brass, pf	10	19½	19½	19½	19½
19½	17¾	.80	4.4	Halifax Fire	80	18	18	18	18
9½	6½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	1315	7½	7½	7	7½
12	9¾	.40	4.1	Harding Carpet	300	10	10½	9¾	9¾
30	23	■.50	...	Hayes Steel	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	51	.50	.25	.25	.25

Range 1947 High	Low	Div Rate $	May 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last May 9	Week end. May 16 H	L	Cl'se
101	97	5.00	5.0	Do. pref.	50	100½	101	97	101
130	125	7+♦1.75		Wood, A & J, p	10	125	125	125	125
60	53	2.00	3.3	Woods Mfg.	25	55	60	60	60
25½	20	1.00+♦.50		Wool Combing	60	22	21	21	21
16½	14	.40	2.6	York Knitting	5	15½	15½	15½	15½
38	35	♦.56½	..	Zellers	100	36	35	35	35
27½	26¾	1.25	4.6	Do. 5% pref.	5	27	27	27	27
29	27½	1.50	5.3	Do. 6% pref.	75	28½	28½	28½	28½

†Paid in 1944. *Paid in 1945. ■Paid in 1946.
▲N. Y. funds. ‡Extra. xOn arrears.
♦Paid or payable in 1947. §Net after income taxes.
•Dividend deferred.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending May 16

Oil Stocks

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toornto	Vancouver	New York
May 19	152,700	1,146,000	65,197	2,250,000
May 17	....	....	......	1,250,000
May 16	151,500	1,282,000	258,285	1,610,000
May 15	82,900	878,000	70,500	1,000,000
May 14	133,900	1,192,000	172,925	1,330,000
May 13	133,700	1,215,000	95,660	1,540,000

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations supplied by Intercity Securities Corp., Kamm Garland & Co. and Kippen & Co.)

May 19, 1947

	Bid	Ask
Allens Toronto units	39.00	....
Anglo Amer. Timber	....	1.50
Anglo Can. Telephone A	10.75	11.75
Beauharnois L. H. & P.	2.50	....
Brandram Henderson	12.00	14.00
British Mortgage and Trust	167.00	....
B. C. Sugar	90.00	94.00
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	7.75	....
Canadian Airways	2.00	3.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	62.00	64.00
Candn. Invest. Fund	4.40	4.90
Can. Investors Corp.	7.50	8.50
Canadian Motor Lamp A	11.50	12.50
Can. Silk Products A	26.00	28.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas pfd.	104.00	....
Capital Trust Co. $100 par	140.00	150.00
Capital Wire Cloth com.	10.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	23.00	....
Cawthra Apts. units	5.00	....
Chase, A. W. units	37.00	....
Chatco Steel	7.50	10.50
Do., pfd.	7.50	9.00
Colonial Steamships com.	73.00	79.00
Commercial Finance com.	12.50	14.50
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.50	....
Commonwealth Inter. Corp.	3.43	3.77
Conf. Life Assoc. 30% pd.	150.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	42.00	....
Cooksville com.	10.00	13.00
Cooksville 2nd pfd.	90.00	....
Detroit Internat'l Bridge	11.50	14.50
Dover Industries Ltd.	11.75	12.75
Dunlop Tire pfd.	25.00	27.00
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd.	17.00	19.00
Federal Fdrs. & S. new com.	1.00	1.75
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	10.00	13.00
Galt Brass comm.	32.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	15.75	16.75
Great Lakes Pwr. pfd.	112.00	....
Great West Life	400.00	420.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	37.00	....
Guar. Co. of N. America.	385.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Svgs. $50	60.00	....
Gurney Foundry pfd.	3.80	4.35
Halifax Ins.	17.00	18.50
Hart Battery com.	8.00	9.00

	Bid	Ask
Imperial Life	350.00	....
Interprovincial Brick A pf.	50.00	....
Do., B	18.00	22.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	75.00	....
Laprairie com.	....	8.00
Do., pfd.	64.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	21.00	22.50
Manufacturers Life Ins.	320.0	....
Maxson Food	1.00	2.50
Midland L. & Svgs. $10 par	19.00	....
Monarch L. Assoc. 30% pd.	91.00	....
Monarch Mtge. units	4.00	4.75
Montreal Is. Pwr. pfd.	....	25.00
Montreal Trust Co.	91.00	....
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	16.50	....
Nat'l Drug & Chem. com.	8.25	9.00
Do., old com.	9.75	10.75
Do., pfd.	13.00	14.00
New Brunswick Telephone	13.25	15.00
Northern Tel.	1.50	....
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	63.00	....
Paramount Kitchener units	55.00	....
Peller Brew. com.	7.00	8.50
Provincial Bank of Canada	13.50	16.25
Prudential Trust	10.25	....
Sawyer Massey com.	1.40	2.00
Seiberling Rubber com.	9.00	12.00
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.25	....
Sherbrooke Trust	140.00	....
Sovereign Life 25%	36.00	40.00
Standard Fuel pfd.	47.00	51.00
Do., com.	3.00	5.00
Sun Life Assce.	490.00	510.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.40	3.90
Toronto Carpet pfd.	98.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	6.25	7.25
United Farmers Co-op.	3.00	....
United Steel A pfd.	25.00	27.00
University Tower	7.00	....
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	124.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	7.00	9.00
Western Assurance com.	65.00	....
Western Grain com.	1.00	1.50
Western Grain pfd.	27.00	30.00
York Trading com.	11.00	12.50

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 8	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 9	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1947: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	179.9	253.7	124.9	63.0	182.9	124.0	303.5	142.0	108.1	133.1	117.7	106.2
Feb.	184.9	264.3	125.3	68.6	190.6	129.8	302.5	145.3	110.4	132.4	121.8	109.4
Mar.	180.5	257.6	123.1	65.8	185.9	129.3	291.9	140.2	112.6	130.6	120.1	106.4
1947: Weekly Figures:												
Apr. 3	182.8	256.1	123.3	65.4	183.0	129.4	287.0	139.5	113.5	130.2	120.1	106.2
Apr. 10	184.0	250.2	125.7	64.7	183.5	129.2	281.9	138.3	112.2	130.0	119.1	105.7
Apr. 17	179.6	240.7	125.0	65.1	178.0	128.3	279.2	136.2	109.0	128.2	117.0	104.2
Apr. 24	178.8	239.6	121.0	64.6	179.3	127.6	278.2	136.0	109.9	130.6	117.1	104.3
May 1	181.2	235.5	119.4	63.3	179.7	129.2	287.2	136.8	109.9	131.4	117.6	105.0
May 8	183.3	243.7	122.4	66.8	179.8	128.1	288.7	139.1	110.5	133.0	118.1	106.5
May 15	183.3	234.0	120.2	66.9	179.5	127.9	279.5	135.5	109.8	132.4	115.6	104.4

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
May 19	160.55	96.69	77.93	24.43
May 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 16	163.41	99.43	78.93	24.77
May 15	165.32	97.74	79.71	24.47
May 14	165.93	96.82	79.45	24.33
May 13	167.29	98.33	80.09	24.77
Month ago	168.01	104.74	84.73	23.42
Year ago	201.50	123.49	98.86	27.63
1947 High	184.21	114.35	96.14	28.39
1947 Low	160.55	96.69	77.93	23.28

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Comb.	10 Pprs.	13 Golds
May 19	76.6	118.7	104.6	296.88	68.43
May 17	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 16	76.0	120.0	105.4	300.93	68.38
May 15	76.0	119.8	105.2	298.85	68.81
May 14	76.2	120.9	106.0	304.70	68.88
May 13	76.3	116.0	102.8	287.28	67.20
Month ago	78.1	120.0	105.3	322.77	73.71
Year ago	82.5	144.2	123.6	385.34	100.29
1947 High	78.5	130.0	112.5	361.92	78.47
1947 Low	75.0	116.0	102.8	287.28	67.20

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
May 19	163.55	41.16	32.29	57.33
May 17	163.21	41.20	32.68	57.37
May 16	164.96	42.18	32.93	58.14
May 15	167.86	43.24	33.29	59.14
May 14	166.68	43.07	33.34	58.53
May 13	167.34	42.16	33.38	59.01
Month ago	169.50	44.71	34.10	60.16
Year ago	206.69	63.85	42.70	76.62
1947 High	184.49	53.42	37.55	67.10
1947 Low	166.69	43.04	33.55	59.13

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to May 19, 1947

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1946 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close May 19
		Oats*			
.65	.65	May	.65	.65	.65
		Barley*			
.96	.96	May	.96	.96	.96
		Rye			
3.52	2.11⅞	July	3.52	3.28	3.30¼
2.47⅞	1.18⅛	Oct.	2.47⅞	2.40⅛	2.44⅛
2.31⅛	2.23¼	Dec.	2.31⅛	2.24⅝	2.27⅝

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week

	May 19 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.65	.65	.65	.65
3 C. W.	.65	.65	.65	.65
Barley*				
1 Feed	.95	.95	.96	.96
2 Feed	.96	.95	.95	.95
Rye				
2 C. W.	3.58¾	3.30¼	3.55	3.40⅝

*At ceiling.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
‡Calgary Pwr. 1st mtge.	5%	1960	May 31	103
‡Do.	6%	1964	May 31	104
‡Cooksville Co. 1st mtge. ser. 2½-3½%		1947-53	June 16	100½
‡Do.	4%	1954-58	June 16	102
‡Bell Tel. 1st mtge. series B	5%	1957	June 1	105
Dom. Coal 1st mtg. ser. A & '39 ser.	4½%	1962	June 2	101
‡Gen. Brock 2nd mtge.	3%	1954	June 1	par
Inter City Baking 1st mtg. ser. A	5½%	1948	July 1	100½
‡King Ed. Htl. gen. mtge. deb.	3½%	1957	June 1	par
‡Lon. Can. Invest. ser. A deb.	4½%	1948	June 1	105
‡Maritime Tel. & Tel. 1st mtg. ser. C	4%	1967	July 1	105½
Moirs 1st mtge. bonds	6%	1953	July 1	Par
‡Montreal Tram., 1st & ref. bds.	5%	1951	May 19	100½
Phillips Elec. 1st mtge. ser. A	4½%	1956	June 1	103¾
Sao Paulo Elec. 1st mtge.	5%	1962	July 1	Par
‡West Can Hyd El 1st mtge.	6%	1950	July 1	102
‡Do.	4½%	1978	July 1	103
‡Do. ser B deb	5½%	1966	July 1	104

‡All outstanding.

Release From Escrow

Company:	No. shares	Release date
Kelmac Mines	*	May 14
Laverty Red Lake M.	100,000	May 16
Cambeck Gold Mines	130,000	May 20
Discovery Y'knife	257,373	May 19
Jonsmith Gold Mines	116,666	May 19
Largold Mining Co.	301,976	May 20
Lencourt Gold Mines	100,000	May 16
Mink Gold Mines	44,500	May 17
Richmac Gold M. (1936)	26,667	May 20

*All escrowed.

Stock Redemptions

Company:	Rate	Date	Price
‡Algoma Steel Corp. pf. 5%		July 1	100*

‡All outstanding shares. *Plus accrued dividends.

Company Meetings

1947	Company	Place
May 27	Assoc. T. & T.	Wilmington, Del.
May 27	Tuckett Tob.	Hamilton
May 28	Anglo-Can. Oil	Calgary
May 28	Candn. Cottons	Montreal
May 28	Transportation Bldg.	Montreal
May 29	Candn. W. Nat. Gas	Calgary
May 29	Lord Nelson Hotel	Halifax
May 29	Transportation Bldg.	Montreal

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Algoma Steel pf.	5.00	101¾	101¾	102
Ang. Can. Tel. p.	2.25	51	52	52½
Anglo-Nfld.	♦.60+.40	24	..	24
Ault & Wiborg pf.	5.00	107	103	107
Barcelona	...	6	4	..
Beath & Sons	■1.00	21	..	..
Beaver Lumber	1.00	21	20½	..
Belding Cort.	.60+♦1.00	160	..	160
Do., pref.	7.00	169	168	..
Bertram & S. (A)	1.00	18	18	19
Do. (B)	...	5	4¾	6
Blue Ribbon	...	12½	12	13½
Do., pref.	2.50	57	57½	60
Blue Top Br. (B)	♦.20	35	25	40
Bowes Co.	.50	10¾	10¾	11
Brant. Cord.	.50	14¾	10	14¾
Brazilian Tr. pf.	6.00	151½	..	154
Bright, T. G.	..	21½	21½	21½
Bruck S. Mills	♦.60	29½	23	24¾
Caldwell Linen	.50	15	12½	14
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	29	29½	30½
Calgary Power	...	80	81	..
Canada Bread	[illegible]			
Do., pref.	4.50	102¾	104	105
Do., pref. (B)	2.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	10	8½	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Can. Forg. (B)	1.50	35	40	60
Can. Iron	.80	18	..	16¾
Do., pref.	.60	15	..	18
Can. Machine	.50	8	8	9
Can. Starch	†.50	11	11	15
Do., pref.	♦1.75	120	120	125
Can. Bronze	2.00	45	45	47
Do., pref.	6.00	106	106	..
Can. Cottons pf.	1.80	31½	32	33
Can. Fairb. pf.	6.00	150	145	150
Can. Gen. Elec.	8.00	260	245	285
Can. Gen. Sec. (A)	1.00	20	40	60
Do. (B)	1.00	20	40	..
Can. Indust. pf.	7.00	187	187½	189
Can. Int. I. Tr. pf.	♦6.75	98	99	..
Can. Lt. & Pr.	•	10	..	12
Can. Oil 5% pf.	5.00	105	104	107
Can. Shipbldg. (A)	.60	29	..	..
Do. (B)	.40	9	3	..
Can. Utilities	5.00	101½	101	103
Carnation pfd.	▲4.00	112	111	..
Cassidy's	...	12	12	15
Do., pref.	7+5.25x	135	..	136
Catelli Food pf.	.75	15½	15½	..
Celtic Knit	♦.25+.15	6	5	15
Cent. Can. L'n	8.00	182	185	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Chart. Trust	5.00	140	140½	..
Cinzano (A)	4½d	1.75	1.50	..
Do., 5½% pf.	5½%	4½	4	5
Cochrane-Dun.	...	7½	6¾	8½
Do., pref.	1.20	24½	24	26½
Coll. Terminal	♦.25	7	7	9
Comm. Alcohol pf.	.40	7	6½	6¾
Conduits Nat.	♦.25	6	6	6½
Cons. Fire Co.	...	4¾	4¾	..
Cons. Sand pf.	†2.50	100	..	..
Cons. Textiles	...	9¾	..	10
Corr. P. Box 5% pf.	♦5.00	105	104½	105½
R. L. Crain	.40	7¾	7½	7¾
Cres. Cream. pfd.	♦5.00	105	90	101
Crown Dom. Oil	...	7	6	..
David & Fre (A)	1+♦.25	23½	24	24
Do. (B)	...	4½	4½	4½
De Havilland	...	19	11	20
Do., pref.	...	170	170	185
Disher Steel	...	4	3½	3½
Do., pref.	■1.50	24	22½	23
Dom. Ang. Inv.	3+‡2.50	102	101	110
Do., pref.	5.00	110	109	..
Dom. Dairies	...	8½	..	9¾
Do., pref.	1.75	31	31	34
Dom. Electro	...	5¾	5	5¾

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Dom. Engineer	2.00	40	36	39
Dom. Envelope	†.20	6	..	..
Do., pref.	3.50	50	50	..
Dom. Fabrics	.80	15	..	14¾
Do., pref.	3.00	55½	54	55
Do., 2nd pref.	1.50	27¾	27¾	40
Dom. Magnes.	...	7	7½	8½
Dom. Malting pf.	5.00	105	104	104½
Dom. Scot. Inv.	...	3¾	3½	4¾
East. Theat.	♦1.00	20½	20½	..
Economic Inv.	♦1.20	37½	37¾	39½
Enam. & Heat.	...	9½	..	9½
English Elect. (B)	...	5	..	..
Equitable Life	♦.40	12½	12½	13
Esmond Mills	1.00	21	21	21½
Federal Fire	■2.50	51¾	..	..
Ford Motor (B)	♦.50	23	21¾	24
For. Pr. Secs.	...	.50	..	.50
Do., pref.	...	10½	10	15
Freiman	.50	24	..	..
Godfrey	■.75	33	..	..
Gord. Belyea	2.50	59	..	..
G. Mackay (B)	.50+♦.50	25	25¾	25
Gould Pumps	♦▲1.75	65½	80	..
Gt. West Life	15.00	410	405	425
Growers Wine	...	1.80	..	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Guaranty Trust	5.00	124	124	..
Gurd, Chas.	♦2.00	15	..	..
Hahn Brass	♦.60	8½	8½	9½
Ham. Cot. pf.	.90	15½	14	16
Holt Renfrew	...	45	..	40
Do., pref.	7.00	170	..	159
Ho. De LaSalle	.25	20	20	25
Hubbard (A)	1.50	29	26½	30
Humberstone S.	1.25	21	..	..
Hunts (B)	♦.20	12½	..	12½
Huron & E. Mt. 20% pd.	4%+♦½%	21¾	20½	21¾
Imp. Varnish pf.	1.50	31	31	32½
Inter'c Coal	2.00	25	..	30
Do., pref.	8.00	125	..	..
Int. Coal & Co.	.03	.40	.40	.42
Int. Hydro El. (A)	...	10	..	..
Int. Metal Ind. pf.	4.50	103	103	104
Int. Nickel pf.	7%	123	138	..
Int. Paints	...	10	..	10
Int. Pap. pf.	■4.00	106	104	108
Invest. Foundation	♦.35	8	8	8½
Jam. Pub. Ser. pf.	7.00	139	139	..
Lake of Woods pf.	7.00	175	174	..
Lambert, Alf.	...	10	9	11
Langleys pref.	♦5.00	63	53	70
Legare pref.	♦2.00	27	22	27
Levy Bros.	♦.40	9	4	9
Lindsay, C. W.	...	15	10	20
Do., pref.	■4.00	113	110	..

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Lon. Can. Invest.	♦3.50	91	..	..
Mackin Steel	...	6	6	..
Do., pref.	5.00	80	85	..
Man. Sugar pf.	♦3.00	100	100	104
Marcus Loew's	4.00	84½	84	..
McCabe Gr. (A)	.60	10	9¾	10
Melchers	...	6	4	6½
Mercury Mills	1.00	18½	17½	18
Mexican Lt. pref.	...	15	..	..
Mitchell, J. S.	■2.50	80	73½	..
Mod. Contain. pf.	1.00	21	19½	21
Monarch L. 30% pd.	12%	87	90	..
Mont. Is. Pr.	...	.24½	..	5.00
Mont. L. & Pr.	♦.25	24¾	24½	25
Do., Notes	...	50	..	..
Mtl. Ref. & S. 1 pf.	1.50	30½	29½	..
Do., 2nd pref.	1.40	23½	22	..
Moore Corp. p. (A)	▲7.00	276	264	..
Do., pref. (B)	▲7.00	423	396	..
Mount Royal Rice.	.50	9¾	9	9¾
Murphy Paint pf.	5.50	105	..	..
Neon Prod. of W.C.	.60	12¾	..	14
Nor. Can. Mtge.	♦.40	15	15½	17½
Nor. Trusts	♦.80	19	..	22
N. S. L. & Pr.	6.00	112	111	..
Do., pref.	6.00	110	108½	111
Ogilvie Flour pf.	7.00	186	188	..
Ont. Beauty S. p.	1+♦.10	18½	17½	18½
Ontario Loan	5.00	120	120½	..
Ont. Steel	1.00	17½	12	17

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Do., pref.	7.00	129	130½	..
Ott. L. H. & Pr. pf.	6.00	103	103	..
Pantepec Oil	▲♦.32	14	10	11
Paton Mfg.	.80	19	18	..
Do., pref.	1.40	30	31	..
Penmans pref.	6.00	155	153	..
People's Cr. Sec.	■.25	5½	6	7
Power Corp. 2 pf.	3.00	58	..	57½
Premier Trust	2.00	62	61¾	..
Que. Telephone	.40	9	9½	..
Regent Knit pf.	1.60	27	24	28
River S. Mill (B)	■2.00	22	20½	20½
Robertson, P. L., pf.	2.50	50	49	..
Robinson Cot.	.40	12	10	11¾
Rob'son Little (A)	1.00	18	..	18
Rolland Pap. pf.	4.25	103½	102	..
Russell Indust. pf.	7.00	605	..	..
Saguenay Pr. p.	4.25	104	104	..
Sher. Wms.	.80+♦.60	28½	20	27
Do., pref.	7.00	174	172½	175
Silverwoods W.D.	■.55	13	..	..
Simon & Sons	1.20	28	..	28½
Do., pref.	5.00	102½	106	..
Slater, N.	1.20	30	40	41
St. Law. Corp. (A)	1.00	37½	34½	36½
St. Law. Flour	1.60	31½	33½	34½
Do., pref.	7.00	162½	162	..
St. Pav. & Mat. pref.	.62½+♦.31¾	19¾	5¾	6¾
Stanley Brock (A)	.60	11¾	11½	11¾
Do. (B)	.40	7¾	7½	8
Sterling Coal	...	10½	10½	..
Sterling Trust	5.00	112½	112½	..
Stop & Shop	...	1.50	1.40	1.50
Stowell (A) pf.	1.50	23½	23½	25
Do. (B)	...	7	..	6
Stuart, D. A., p.	.80+.2‡	20	19¾	20
Sup. Pete. ord.	1.00	50½	..	..
Do., com.	♦1.00	50	..	..
Thayers	...	8	6	10
Do., pref.	♦2.50	35	35	40
Tooke Bros.	♦.80	37	..	..
Tor. Elevators	.40	11	11	11¾
Toronto Gen. Tr.	♦4.25	175	174	180
Toronto Iron	.60	11½	10	11¾
Tor. Mortgage	5.00	111	111	115
Traders Bldg.	4.00+1.00‡	80	75	..
Traders Fin. (A)	♦.50	35	27	35
Do. (B)	♦.50	27	27½	..
Do., 4½% pf.	4.50	103	102¾	103
Do. (A) rights	1.00	21½	21½	24
Tuckett Tob. p.	7.00	184	182	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	♦.50	29½	30½	..
Do. (B)	♦.50	29½	30½	..
United Distill.	♦.50	18	..	18
Viau Ltd.	.15	20	20	20½
Do., pref.	5.00	101	101	102
Vir. Dare 5% pf.	1.25	25	24½	25
West. Grain	...	1.20	1.00	1.30
Do., pref.	...	47½	..	..
W'minster Pap.	.50	17½	..	17¾
Willson Stat.	...	6	6	7
Do., pref.	5.00	100½	100½	101
York Knit. 1st pf.	7.00	172	150	..

*Paid in 1945. ■Paid in 1946. ‡Extra.
xOn arrears. †Paid in 1944. ▲N. Y. funds. ♦Paid or payable in 1947.
•Dividend deferred.
§Net after income taxes.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	May 11 Bid	Ask
Anglo-Rou.	...	1.00	.57	.99
Beatrice	...	.08	..	.07
Beaucourt	...	.32	.24	..
Belleterre	.20	9.00	8.50	9.75
Bobs Lake	...	•.20	..	..
Bonville	...	.07	.04	.08
Bouzon	...	.10	..	.12
Bruce Cons.	...	.01	..	..
Bulolo Gold	...	17.50	16.50	18.00
Cartier Malartic	...	.04½	.04	.05
Celta Devel.	...	.09	.05	..
Coast Copper	...	1.35	1.35	1.75
Congress	...	.05	.04½	.04¾
Dickstone L.	...	.03	.02	..
Douglas L.	...	.10	..	..
Golconda	...	.15	..	..
Gold Pan	...	.62	..	..
Grandoro	...	.10½	..	..
Grandview	‡.01	.21	.21	.25
Great Falls M.	...	.02	..	.04
Grull Wihksne	...	.07½	..	.09
Hoyle	...	1.84	..	1.70
Hudson R.	...	.12	.13	..
Int. Mining	...	10.00	..	..
Island Lake	...	.01	..	.01½
Jack Waite	...	.12	.07	.11
Jeep Mines	...	.30	..	..
J. M. Cons. Gold	...	.03	.02½	..
Kerr Lake	‡*.05	.35	.30	.35
Knee Lake	...	.04¾	.02	.05
Kootenay Belle	...	.08	..	.09
McGillivray C.	...	.18	.10	..
Mentor Explor.	...	1.20	..	..
Minto Gold	...	.03½	.03½	.02½
N. Louvre	...	.13	..	.15
Normandy	...	.04	.04	.04½
Pacific Nickel	...	.11	.11½	.15
Packsack	...	.03½	..	.04
Pato Cons. G.	‡.20	5.10	5.00	5.10
Placer Devel.	.50	16.75	15.75	17.00
Red Cloud	...	.02	.01½	.02
Red Crest	...	.06	..	..
Red Hawk	...	.04	.03	..
Reeves McDonald	...	1.40	..	1.35
Renabie	...	2.60	2.50	2.25
Rice Lake	...	.03	..	.02½
Ryanor	...	.07	.07	.11
Scotia G.	...	.01	..	.02
Silbak Prem.	...	.75	.60	..
Silver Ridge	...	.20	.20	.25
S. American G.	‡*.20	1.10	..	..
Squall Lake	...	.35	..	..
Star Lake	...	.00¾	.00¾	.01
Sunloch	...	.15	..	..
Taylor Bridge	...	.52	.51	.55
Tiblemont	...	.15	..	.25
Toburn Gold	‡*.02	1.15	.75	1.10
Towagmac	...	.10½	.12½	.15
Villbona	...	.08	..	..
Wellington	...	.03½	.03½	.04½
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01½	.00½	.01
Oil Stocks				
Admiral	...	.04	.04	..
Advance	...	.01	..	..
Arrow	...	.05	..	..
Commoil	‡.00½	.33½	.33½	.35
Federated P.	...	.25	..	..
Jumping Pound	...	.18	..	.10
Kitalto	...	.13	..	..
Lowery	...	.32	.35	..
Mar Jon	...	.09½	..	..
Marvel	...	.02	.02	.03
Merland	...	.01¾	..	..
New Valley	...	.00½	..	..
Richland	...	.04½	..	..
Royal Crest	...	.03	..	.04
Share Roy.	†.01	.03	.03	.04
South End.	...	.10	..	..
South West Pete.	...	.24	.18	.25
Superior	...	.28	.26½	.29
Texas Can.	...	1.20	1.35	..
Three Point	...	.01½	.02	..
Vulcan Brown	...	.10	.07½	..

§Paid or payable in 1947.
‡Paid in 1946. *N. Y. funds.
†Paid in 1945.
♦Dividend deferred.

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

May 20, 1947

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	105	105½
3	Mar. 1954 ...	106	106½
3	Nov. 1956 ...	105½	106½
3	May 1957 ...	104¾	105¾
3	Jan. 1959 ...	104¾	105¾
3	June 1960 ...	104½	105½
3	Feb. 1962 ...	104½	105½
2½	Mar. 1948 ...	100⅞	101⅛
1¾	Mar. 1948 ...	100½	100¾
1¾	Nov. 1948 ...	100½	100¾
1¾	Nov. 1950 ...	100½	101½
3	Oct. 1963 ...	104½	105½
3	Sept. 1966 ...	104½	105½
1¾	Nov. 1949 ...	100½	101½
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	102½	103
4	Oct. 1952 ...	101	101½
3½	Feb. 1952 ...	104¼	104¾
3	Oct. 1952 ...	103½	103¾
3	June 1955 ...	103¾	104¾
4½	Nov. 1957 ...	101½	102
3	June 1958 ...	104¾	105½
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	104	104¾
4½	Nov. 1959 ...	106½	107
3½	June 1966 ...	106	106¾
3	Perpetual ...	103¾	104¾
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	103¾	105
4½	Sept. 1951 ..	*110½	*112½
4½	Feb. 1956 ..	*117	*119
4½	July 1957 ..	*119½	*121½
3	Feb. 1953 ...	101	101½
4¾	June 1955 ..	*118	*120
5	Feb. 1954 ...	117½	118¾
5	Feb. 1970 ..	*112½	*114½
5	Oct. 1969 ..	*111½	*113½
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ..	*119	*121
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ..	*106	*108
4	Jan. 1962 ..	*118	*120
Montreal Harbour Com.			
5	Nov. 1969 ..	*111½	*113½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
3½	June 1956 ...	103½	105½
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	122	124
5	Jan. 1960 ...	124	126
2¾	June 1966 ...	97½	99½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952 ...	103¾	105½
3½	June 1956 ...	105	106½
3½	Nov. 1950 ...	104¾	106½
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	123½	125½
5	Mar. 1960 ...	128	130
3	June 1958 ...	102¾	104½
Ontario:			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	103½	104½
3½	May 1955 ...	105¾	107½
4	June 1962 ...	122	124
4½	June 1950 ...	107¾	109½
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	128	130
5	Oct. 1948 ...	104½	105½
5	Dec. 1960 ...	132	134½
2¾	July 1976 ...	100½	101½
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3½	Feb. 1953 ...	103½	105
4	Aug. 1957 ...	117	120
2¾	June 1971 ...	100	101½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954 ...	103	104½
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1959 ...	105½	107
4	Nov. 1952 ...	106	107½
3¾	Feb. 1955 ...	106¾	108½
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	114½	116
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	120½	122½
3	Feb. 1962 ...	103½	105
Alberta:			
3½	June 1964 ...	101½	104
3½	June 1959 ...	102	105
3½	June 1972 ...	102½	105½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	115½	118½
4½	Jan. 1951 ...	112½	115
4½	Oct. 1953 ...	116½	119½
5	Apr. 1954 ...	119½	122½
2¾	Apr. 1966 ...	99½	101½
5	Sept. 1953 ...	112	114
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	114	117
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	119	121½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	126	128½
5½	Oct. 1955 ...	119	121
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954 ...	100¾	102¾
4	Nov. 1960 ...	103½	105½
4½	Oct. 1951 ...	109	111½
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	112	115
5	Aug. 1958 ...	114	116
5	Dec. 1959 ...	116½	119½
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	109	112
6	Mar. 1952 ...	111	113

*N. Y. funds.

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., May 19, subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Ask
Abenakis	.03	.05
Advance	.05	.07
Alcan	.04	.06
Alexander	.05½	.07
Aljo	.01½	.02
Ama Kir	.09	.11
Annamag	.03	.05
Argonaut	.04½	.06
Audley	.04	.06
Aurora Y	.21	.25
Auterra	..	.02
Baker	.13	.15
Barb L n	.04	.06
Beauriv	.04½	.05½
Bi-Ore	.35	.40
Blondor	.03½	.04½
Blue Grass	.04	.07
Bouzanne	.05	.06
Boulamaq	.04	.06
Bradnor	.03½	.05
B. Breest	.02	.04
Bravo	.02½	.03½
Brig R L	.04	.06
B. McDade	.42	.47
Burley Po	.01½	.02½
Camlaren	.05	.07
Captain	.04	.06
Carimac	.04½	.06
Carricon	.02	.03
Caramora	.38	.40
Cassidy	.13	.15
Cen Mani	.13½	.15
Cock R L	.04	.05
Columbier	.02	.03
Con Chib	.23	.26
Con Cop	.09	.11
Courageo	.06½	.08
Craibbe	.15	.18
Croydon	.02	.04
Cuyuni	.75	.85
Delhi	.08	.11
De Sant n	.05	.07
Dom Mal	.02	.03
Dona Pat	.02½	.03
Durham	.19	.23
Doris	.10	.15
Echo Indin	.07	.09
Electra	.06½	.08
Elmac	.04	.06
Erin Kirk	.02	.03
Erndale	.45	.50
Flicka	.07	.10
Gilbec	.01	.02
Gord Leb'l	.09½	.11
Goodrock	.01	.03
Gov. Gold	.03	.05
Grand Chi	.60	.80
Greenlee	.06½	.08½
Groundh'g	.22½	.23
Gwillam	.04	.05
Halden	.11	.13
Habitant	.06	..
Harp Mal	.02½	.03
Hayes CD	.01½	.02½
Homestead	.06	.07
Hornfault	.08	.10
Hugh Pam	.04	.06
Independ	.10	.12
Indyke	..	.07
Joannes D	.01	.03
Kamlac	.15	.18
Ken-Bay	.07	.09
Kencour	.04	.06
Kenda Pe	.14	.17
Kenroy	.01½	.02
Lk Expa	.06	.08
Lar-Add	.04	.05
La Salle	.11	.13
Lavalie	.04	.05
Legardo	.02	.04
Lennie	.05	.08
Lingnora	.04	.06
Major Oil	.03	.05
Mallen RL	.06	.08
Manterre	.03	.05
Marbenor	.15	.17
Marquette	.03½	.05
Mar Bird	.07	.09
Mary Ann	.07	.09
Mat Con	.26	.29
Mate Yel	.04	.06
Metalore	.04	.07
Mica Co.	..	115
Miles R L	.10	.13
Mink	.06	.08
Moffat H n	.02½	.03½
Mohawk P	.02	.04
Murbell	.01½	.03½
Murmac	.10½	.12
McCuaig	.05½	.07
McManus	.10	.12
Nation'l M	.16	.18
Naybob '45	.33	.37
Nereco	..	.15
Newcore	.30	.35
New Aug.	.08	.10
New Mal	.03	.05
Norbeau	.50	.60
Norcourt	.05½	.06½
Norford	.03	.05
Normar	.05	.07
Nortyne	.01	.03
Novele P	.05	.08
Obalski	.05½	.06½
do '45	.09	.11
Obaska	.16	.18
Oklend	.04½	.05½
Olivet	.02	.03
Opemiska	.15	.17
Orpit	.04	.05
Ortona	.03½	.04½
Pascalis	.13	.16
Peg Tant	1.15	1.30
Pelangio	.06	.07
Payne	.26	.29
Phelps	.01	.03
Pinnacle	.02	.04
Poona Go	.02	.03
Presdor	.02½	.03½
Privateer	.37	.40
Quest	.08	.10
Rajah R L	.03	.06
Rambull	.02	.04
Rand Mal	.05½	.06½
Randona	.04	.06
Raymond	.03	.05
Rebair	.27	.30
Redruth	.03	.05
Redwood	.03½	.04
Richgroup	.05	.06
Rhyolite	.03	.04
Rugged	..	.10
Rupununi	.24½	.27
Russet	.07	.09
Salmita	.12	.17
Santiago	.12	.15
Sepha	.03	.04½
Sheldon	.18	.21
Silver A	.15	.17
Skynner	.03	.05
Sovereign	.08	.11
Steeber	.01	.02
Sun Bear	.06½	.08
Thornhill	.02½	.03½
Tiffany	.03½	.04½
Tobico	.01½	.02½
Tovarich	.01½	.03
Val d'Bel	.03	.05
Vincent	.15	.20
Vinray	.10½	.12½
Virginia	..	.09
Wesley	.01½	.02½
West R L	.04	.06
West Sh're	.01½	.02½
Wildwood	.02	.04
Y'knife	1.75	2.00
Y Davids	.18	.20

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Abitibi Pr. & P. pf.	■6.25	July 1	June 16
Acadia-Atlan. Sug.	.25	July 2	June 10
Do., pf. 5%	1.25	June 15	May 20
Agnew-Surpass Sh.	.50	June 2	Apr. 30
Aluminium	2.00	June 5	May 8
Aluminum, pf.	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Andian Nat.	†.25	May 26	May 20
Anglo-Can. Tel., A	.15	June 2	May 9
Anglo-Can. Oil, n. c.	.30	June 1	May 1
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	.60+.40	July 31	June 24
Argus	.10	June 1	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	1.12½	June 1	Apr. 30
Associate T. & T.	†1.02	June 9	May 9
Do., 7% pf.	†1.19	June 9	May 9
Aunor Gold M.	.05	June 2	May 9
B. A. Bank Note ..	.25	June 16	May 19
Bk. Can. Nationale	.17½	June 2	May 14
Bk. of Montreal	.20	June 2	Apr. 30
Bk. of Toronto	.30	June 2	May 15
Barber Ellis	.25	June 16	May 31
Bathurst Pr. & Pap.	.25	June 2	May 2
Beld.-Corticelli	1.50	July 2	May 31
Do., pref.	1.75	July 2	May 31
Borden Co.	†.60	June 2	May 12
Brazilian Tract. ...	1.00	June 2	Apr. 11
Brit. Amer. Oil	.25	July 2	June 5
Stanley Brock, A ..	.15	Aug. 1	July 10
Do., B	.10	Aug. 1	July 10
Bruck Silk Mills .	.30	June 16	May 15
Brompton P. & P.	.25	July 15	June 20
Building Prod.	.25	July 2	June 2
Butterfly Hosiery ..	.35	June 15	May 14
Can. Cement, pref.	.32½	June 20	May 22
Can. Malting	.50	June 16	May 15
Can. North. Pwr. ..	.15	July 25	June 20
Do., 7% pref. ..	1.75	July 15	June 20
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.20	June 2	May 10
Can. Fdry. & F., A	.37½	June 16	May 30
Can. Machinery ...	.25	June 28	June 10
Can. Trust	3.00	July 1	June 14
Candn. Conv., A ..	.18½	July 31	June 26
Can. Vinegars	.15	June 1	May 15
Candn. Breweries ..	.50	July 1	June 2
Candn. Indus. Alco	.50	June 2	May 1
Candn. Indust.	.17½	July 31	June 30
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	July 15	June 13
Can. Intnl. Inves. p.	1.25	June 2	May 15
Can. Fairbanks-M. .	.25	June 2	May 15
Can. Foreign Inv. ..	.75	July 1	May 30
Candn. Food	.18¾	July 1	May 30
Do. A pf.	.25	July 1	May 30
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 1	May 30
Candn. Malartic ..	.02	June 25	May 22
Candn. Silk	.37½	June 30	May 31
Candn. Tire	.25+.10	June 2	May 20
Cassidy's 7% pf...	1.75	July 2	June 2
Chateau-Gai Wines	.30	June 3	May 15
Circle Bar Knit.	.15+.05	June 1	May 15
Cockshutt Plow ..	.25	June 2	May 3
Do., ...	.25	Dec. 31	Nov. 1
Confed. L. 30% pd.	1.50	June 15	June 10
Do.	1.50	Sept. 15	Sept. 10
Do.	1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Cons. Bakeries	.25	July 1	June 6
Cons. Textile, pf. ..	.50	June 2	May 14
Cons. Press new A	▴.16½+.05	July 1	June 13
Do., new B	.10	July 1	June 13
Consumers Glass ..	.50	May 31	Apr. 30
Corrugated P. Box	.25	June 1	May 15
Do., 5% pf.	1.25	June 1	May 15
Crow's N. Pass C.	1.50	June 2	May 8
Davis Leather, A ..	.37½	June 1	May 2
Do. B	.17½	June 2	May 2
Distillers Seag.....	.15	June 16	May 26
Dom & Anglo Inv p	1.25	June 2	May 15
D. Envelope 7% p.	.87½	June 1	May 15
Dom. Malt.	.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Do.	1.25	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	1.00	June 2	May 1
Dom. Stores	.32½	June 14	May 17
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Aug. 2	July 2
Do., pf.	.25	July 2	June 2
Donohue Bros.	.25	June 2	May 15
Eastern Steel	.15	June 2	May 15
Eddy Paper	.25	June 15	May 16
Electrolux	1.50	June 12	May 12
Falconbridge Nick...	.10	May 31	May 9
Fed. Fire Ins.	1.00	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
Ford Motor, A & B	.25	June 14	May 23
Fraser Cos.	.50	July 25	June 30
A. J. Freiman	.25	June 1	May 15
Granby Cons.	†.30	June 2	May 15
Globe Oil	.01½	June 2	May 15
Gord. Mackay A. ..	.12½	June 14	May 16
Do., B	.12½	June 14	May 16
Chas. Gurd	2.00	May 31	May 15
Grafton & Co.	.25	June 16	May 26
Gt. Lakes Paper A	.62½	June 30	June 10
Gt. West Sad. 1st pf.	.75	June 30	May 31
Do., 2nd pf.	.75	June 30	May 31
Gypsum Lime	.20	June 1	May 1
Do.	.20	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.20	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Hallnor Mines	.07	June 2	May 9
Hamilton Cotton ..	.22½	June 2	May 9
Hahn Brass	.30	July 1	June 10
Do., pf.	.50	July 1	June 10
Hinde & Dauch P.	.25	July 2	May 31
Howey Gold	.01	June 2	Apr. 15
Hudson Bay M.	.75	June 9	May 9
Imperial Oil	.25	June 2	May 16
Imperial Varnish ..	.15	June 2	May 20
Do., pf.	.37½	June 2	May 20
Intnl. Bronze	.37½	July 15	June 14
Do., pf. 6%	.37½	July 15	June 14
Intnl. Paints, pf. ..	.50	June 23	May 20
Intnl. Nickel	†.40	June 20	May 21
Intnl. Pet.	.25	June 2	May 15
Do., pf.	.25	June 2	May 15
Imperial Tobacco ..	.10	June 30	May 13
Intnl. Utilities	†.22½	June 2	May 12
Invest. Found., pf.	.75	July 15	June 16
Island Mt. M.	.05	June 2	May 9
Kerr-Addison	.03	June 27	May 31
Lake St. John P. ..	1.50	July 15	June 20
Lake of Woods Mill.	.40	June 2	May 1
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 2	May 1
Lake Shore Mines .	.18	June 14	May 14
J. A. Lang & Sons	.25	July 2	June 10
Loblaw, A & B	.25+.12½	June 2	May 16
Lamaque G. M.	.02	June 2	Apr. 25
Langley's	.75	June 11	June 4
Do.	.75	Sept. 11	Sept. 4
Do.	.75	Dec. 11	Dec. 4
Laura Secord	.20	June 2	May 1
Lewis Bros.	.25	July 31	June 30
Do.	.25	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Do.	.25	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Loblaw	†.20	June 2	May 9
W. H. Lowney	.12½	July 15	June 16
Macassa Mines	.02	June 16	May 16
Maclaren Pwr. & P.	.50	May 31	May 17
Madsen Red L.	.04	June 17	May 27
L. McBrine, pf. ...	.50	July 1	June 14
McIntyre-Porc. ..	.50½	June 2	May 1
McCabe Gr., B	.20	June 2	May 15
J. S. Mitchell	.75	July 2	June 16
Montreal Cotton ..	.12	June 14	May 15
Do., pref.	.44	June 14	May 15
Molson's Brew.	.25	June 26	June 4
Natl. Biscuit	†.40	July 15	June 10
Do., pref.	†1.75	May 29	May 9
Natl. Drug	.12½	June 2	May 7

Dividends Declared (Contd.)

Do., pref.	.15	June 2	May 7
Noranda Mines	.50	June 16	May 15
Normetal M.	.10	June 14	May 15
N. Meth. Ldry. pf.	1.62½	June 2	May 15
Nova Scotia L. & P.	1.50	June 2	May 14
Ogilvie Flour	.25	July 2	May 28
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	June 2	Apr. 28
Ont. Beauty Sup. ..	.10	July 2	June 20
Do.	.10	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Do., pref.	.25+.10	July 2	June 20
Do.,▴ pf.	.10	Oct. 2	Sept. 20
Pacific Pete.	.05	June 2	May 10
Page-Hersey	.35	July 1	June 14
Paramount Pic. ...	†.50	June 13	May 22
Pato Cons. G. Dredg.	.20	May 28	May 8
Paton Mfg.	.20	June 14	May 31
Do., pref. 7% ...	.35	June 14	May 31
Petrol. Oil	.03	June 2	May 15
Placer Dev.	.25	June 13	May 22
Powell River ..	.35+.50	June 14	....
Power Corp.	.30	July 31	June 30
Do., 1st pref.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Do., 2nd pref. ...	.75	July 15	June 20
Pressed Metals	.25	June 10	May 10
Price Bros. 4% pf.	2.00	July 1	June 2
Quebec Pwr.	.25	May 26	Apr. 18
Rand S. S.	.10	June 30	June 10
Regent Knit.	.40	June 2	May 1
Reliance Gr., pf. ..	1.00	June 14	May 31
Rem. Rand	†.35	July 2	June 6
Do., pf.	†1.12½	July 1	June 6
Robinson Little A	.25	June 1	May 15
Rolland Paper pf.	1.06½	June 16	May 31
Royal Bank	.20	June 2	Apr. 30
Royalite	.50	June 2	May 17
St. Lawr. Corp. A p.	.25	July 15	June 20
St. Lawr. Paper Mills pf.	1.50+1.50	July 15	June 20
Scythes	.19	June 1	May 20
Do., pf.	.31½	June 1	May 20
Sec. Can. Intnl. Inv.	.10	June 2	May 9
Do., 4% pf.	.10	June 2	May 9
Shawinigan W. ...	.30	May 26	Apr. 18
Sher.-Williams pf.	1.75	July 2	June 10
Sicks' Brew.	.20	June 30	May 30
Silknit 5% pf.	.50	June 14	May 30
Sigma Mines	.20	July 28	June 27
H. Simon & Sons ..	.30	June 2	May 1
Do., pref.	1.25	June 2	May 1
Simpsons, pref. ..	1.12½	June 10	May 16
South. Can. Pwr. .	.25	Aug. 15	July 18
Do., 6% pref.	1.50	July 15	June 20
Stand. Chem.	*.10	June 2	Apr. 30
Do., pref.	1.25	June 2	Apr. 30
Stowell Screw A..	.75	June 1	Apr. 30
D. A. Stuart Oil pf.	.20	June 2	May 15
Sylvanite	.02	July 2	Apr. 23
Taylor Pear.	.12½	June 2	May 16
Teck-Hughes	.05	June 2	Apr. 25
Thrift Stores	.25	July 2	June 12
Trad. Fin., 4½% pf.	1.12½	July 1	June 14
Do., A com.	.50	July 1	June 14
Do., B com.	.50	July 1	June 14
Twin City Rap. Transit 5% pf. ..	†.62½	July 1	June 20
United Corps. B ..	.25	May 30	Apr. 30
United Amuse. A ..	.50	May 31	May 16
Do., B	.50	May 31	May 16
United Fuel 6% pf.	.75	July 2	June 10
United Steel	.17½	June 17	June 2
Viceroy	.09	June 15	June 1
Vir. Dare 5% pf. ..	.31½	June 1	May 26
Waite Amulet	.20	June 10	May 9
Walk.-Good.	.30	June 16	May 16
Wellington Fire ..	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 12
G. Weston 4½% pf.	1.12½	June 2	May 15
Westeel Products ..	.50	June 14	May 26
Wilsil Ltd.	.25	July 2	June 1
Winnipeg Elect. ...	.50	June 30	May 15
Do., pf.	2.50	June 30	May 15
Woods Manuf.	.50	June 30	May 31
Wright-Har.	.04	July 2	May 27

†N. Y. funds. *Initial.
▴Participating div.
■Eliminating arrears.

Municipal Bonds

May 20, 1947

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask. $	Yld. %
Victoria ...	3¾	'55-67	103	105½	2.98
Vancouver.	3	'67	99	102	2.87
Calgary ...	3½	'51-61	101½	104½	2.25
Edmonton .	3½	'49-59	100½	103¼	1.78
Regina ...	3	'64	98½	101½	2.89
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	98	101	3.20
Winnipeg ..	2¾	'66	98	101	2.68
Ottawa ...	3	'54	104	106	2.10
Toronto ..	2¾	'72	100	101½	2.67
Hamilton ..	3	'53	104½	106½	1.85
Windsor ...	2¼	'75	84	87	3.20
Windsor ...	2¾	'75	89	92	3.18
Windsor ...	3½	'75	98	101	3.45
Montreal ..	3	'70	99	101½	2.92
Quebec ...	2¾	'66	98	100	2.75
Halifax ...	3	'66	101	103	2.80
Saint John.	3½	'65	105	107½	2.97

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$14.70	$14.81	$12.45
Hogs	21.60	21.60	19.60
Copper, lb.	.21½	.21½	.12
Sugar, raw, lb. ..	.06185	.06185	.04205
Coffee, lb.	.22¼	.23¾	.09¾
Hides	.25	.25	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	146.7	146.8	109.9
Dow Jones	130.01	129.08	109.94
Fishers	159.0	159.4	118.8
Monthly Indices			
Retail (Apr.)	120.6	128.9	120.8
W'sale (Mar.) ..	120.4	118.1	105.6
U. S. (Feb.)	144.6	141.5	107.7
Gt. Brit. (Feb.) ...	183.2	181.6	171.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. Coffee No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.01	4.38
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.40	4.90
Can. Inv. Corp.	7.50	8.50
Commonwealth Int.	3.34	3.67
Corporate Inv.	8.85	9.50
Trans-Canada, A	12.80	....
Do., B	....	12.60

Market Comment

There has been no substantial change in market psychology throughout the week. Broad scale pressure selling continues. More and more people are preferring dollars to stocks. It is becoming increasingly evident that most of the exodus out of the market is to be for some considerable period. Investors, disappointed time and again when issues have failed to respond to special bullish situations, are realizing that too many people consider nothing is a bargain with the market in its present state of "nerves." Even when indicated technical rallies get under way there isn't enough buying power generated to carry the upturn into convincing proportions.

New York's penetration of the Oct. 1946 lows and its subsequent rally were not of sufficient proportions to be convincing. Volume told nothing either; it was about as active on the first hour of upturn as the worst hour of decline. Some market analysts are calling a quiet spell around existing levels followed by a modest upturn in a week to ten days. Most of them, however, see a further testing and penetration of early week's lows a not too distant possibility. Apprehension over the trend of commodity prices and possibility of a fairly prolonged and sharp business recession continue the chief market deterrents. The apparently worsening foreign economic position is adding its weight as well.

Mining investors might take a little heart from the indicated world dollar shortage that is threatening. Freely suggested aids are broad-scale currency devaluations and upward revaluation in price of gold.

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Barron's, The Trader (New York) Ultra conservative policies by purchasers have resulted in changing the over-all inventory picture in three months from extreme scarcity to ample supplies in most major lines for current needs. Rectification of unbalances has been going on apace. Thus, purchasing agents are now more troubled by surpluses than by shortages . . .

The stock market is spelling out its own story of what lies ahead of business. Whether it is price deflation, business recession, or a world-wide dollar-exchange crisis, is beside the point. The latest break comes almost a year after the 1946 peak, and it, therefore, represents a fresh adverse appraisal of the over-all outlook.

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New Highs and Lows

During the week ended May 17 23 new highs were recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges, and 58 new lows. In the mining group there were two new highs and 154 new lows. Nine new highs and one new low were recorded in the oil stocks.

GENERAL

New Highs—1947

Aluminium
Bank of Montreal
Brant. Cordage
Can. Wallpaper A
Catelli Food
Dom. Glass pref.
Donnacona P. pf.
East Koot. Pwr.
Fittings
Gatineau Pr. 5½%
Great West Felt
Gr. West Sadd. pf.
F. W. Horner A
Imperial Oil
Invest. Found. pf.
Maclaren Pwr.
McColl-Frontenac
Molson Brew.
National Brew. pf.
Robinson Little
Russell Industries
Southam
Viceroy

New Lows—1947

Abitibi Pr. & P.
Do., pref.
Andian Nat.
Argus
Bk. of Nova Scotia
Bates & Innes A
Bathurst Power
Beatty Bros. B
B. C. Pulp & P.
Brown Co.
Can. Car pref. A
Can. Food Prod.
Can. Indust. Alco.
Can. Marconi
Can. Pac. Rly.
Cons. Paper
Cons. Smelting
Dom. Coal pf.
Dom. Foundries
Dom. Stl. & Coal B
Dom. Woollens
Eng. Electric A
Fanny Farmer
Fed. Grain pf.
Fleet Aircraft
General Bakeries
Gen. Steel Wares
Gypsum Lime
Harding Carpet
Hunt's A
Internat'l Paper
Int. Utilities
Journal Publish.
Laura Secord
Lowneys
MacMillan Exp.
Maple Leaf Mill.
Massey-Harris
Robt. Mitchell
Montreal Locomo.
Moore Corp.
Murphy Paint
Nat. Grocers
Nat. Hosiery A
Do. B
Nuclear Ent.
Orange Crush
Power Corp.
Simpsons A
Do. B
Twin City
WalkerGood.
Western Brew
Wilsils
Winnipeg Elec. pf.
Zeller's

MINING

New Highs—1947

Amer. Neph.
Kirkland Lake

New Lows—1947

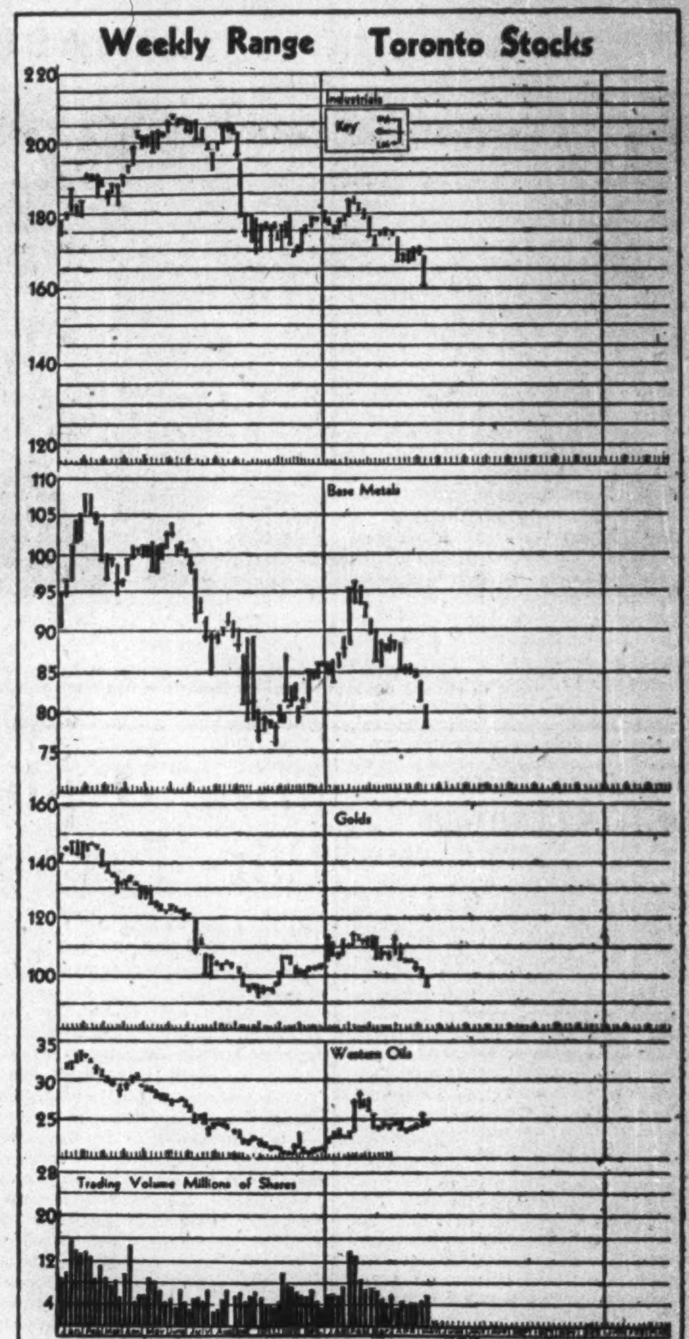
Am. Larder
Aquarius
Area
Arjon
Armistice
Arno
Arntfield
Ashley
Astoria Q.
Atlas K'knife
Aubelle
Aumaque
Aunor
Bayonne
Bear Explor.
Beaulieu
Berwick
Bevcourt
Boycon P.
Broulan
Buffadison
Buff. Can.
Buff. R. L.
Calder B.
Callinan
Cariboo
Cent. Pat.
Century
Cheskirk
Chesterville
Cochenour
Coin Lake
Colomac
Coniaurum
Conwest
Croinor
Crowshore
Delnite
Dickenson
Discovery
Diversified
Donalda
Duquesne
East Mal.
East Sull.
Elder
Eldona
Fontana
Formaque
Francoeur
Frobisher
Gold Crest
Golden A.
Goldoro
Goldvue
Gunnar G.
Hallnor
Harker
Hasaga
Heath
Heva G. M.
Highridge
Homer K'knife
Hosco
Howey G.
Hugh Malartic
Inspiration
Int. Uran
Island M.
Joliet Que.
Kay Rand
Kelwren
Kenville
Kirk. G. G.
Kirk H. B.
Laguerre
L. Dufault
La Luz
Lapaska
Larder "U"
Lingman L.
Little L. L.
Louvicourt
Lunward
Lynx Y'knife
Macdonald
Macfie
MacLeod
Madsen R. L.
Malartic G.
Marcus G.
McKenzie R. L.
McLellan
McMarmac
Mining Corp.
New Calumet
New Marlon
Nicholson
Nipissing
Norbenite
Norgold
North. Can.
Normetal
Norpick
Norsemen
Norzone
O'Brien
Omnitrans
Orlac
Osulake
Pamour
Paramaque
Paymaster
Pend Oreille
Pen-Rey
Piccadilly Porc.
Pickle Crow
Pitt G.
Porc. Reef
Preston E. D.
Purdy Mica
Que. Man.
Queenston
Quemont
Richmac
Roche L. L.
Rochette
Rouyn M.
Rush L.
San. Antonio
Sannorm
Sheep Creek
Sigma Mines
Silver Miller
Soma-Duv.
Starrat O.
Steeloy
Sturgeon R.
Sullivan C.
Taku
Thompson
Tombill
Trans. Res.
Union M.
Upper Can.
Ventures
Vicour
Waite Am.
Westville
Wiltsey C.
Wingait
Wright-Har.

OILS

New Highs—1947

Alliance
Anaconda
Coastal
Mercury
Model
Royal Can.
Vanalta
Warner
Wellington

APEX CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES May 1 option installment and each subsequent installment have been extended for three months.



Montreal Utilities Body Mooted for Power, Trams

MONTREAL (Staff)—Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated is out of existence. On May 10, Quebec Hydro officially took possession of the assets and the powers of M. L. H. and P. directors came to an end. But there is still an interesting question unanswered: (1) what will Quebec Hydro do about its half interest in Union Investors Ltd.?

Just as interesting are some of the current answers to the question. Underlying the interest in Quebec Hydro's position is the fact that through acquisition of M.L.H. and P. shares, it in effect became partners with private enterprise, i.e., Shawinigan Water & Power Co. As things now stand Hydro and Shawinigan hold a 50% interest in Union Investors. This company in turn holds 76.8% of the capital stock of United Securities which owns 54.77% of Montreal Tramway common stock and approximately 58.9% of Canadian Light & Power Co.

Much of the current interest centres around Hydro's position with respect to Shawinigan and Montreal Tramways. An official of Shawinigan Water & Power last week told The Financial Post that no communication of any kind had taken place between the company and Hydro up to that time, on the question of the new partner.

Want City to Benefit

Some Montrealers (some in City Hall circles, it is reported) are busy with pencil and paper on a plan which they feel has some merit. Gist of their argument runs something like this: In 1945 Quebec Hydro had a profit of $13.3 millions and in 1946 the reported profit is $7.3 millions. Last year also, Hydro contributed $2.8 millions to the provincial education fund. All in all, they say, the expropriated assets of M.L.H. and P. look like profitable business for Quebec Hydro. Thus, they reason, why should Montreal Island not benefit from this profitable enterprise?

To do this, they suggest a municipal commission which would handle the distribution of electricity and power and also the transportation system. The commission would purchase power from Quebec Hydro. As far as the transportation system is concerned, they point out that the first move might be for Quebec Hydro to purchase the other 50% interest of Union Investors from Shawinigan. This would give Hydro a direct 54% interest in Montreal Tramways.

Can City Expropriate?

At present, under the terms of the contract between Montreal Tramways and the city, Montreal cannot expropriate the company's properties until 1953. This contract was ratified by the Quebec Legislature in 1918. Those in favor of the municipal commission, however, say, "What the government has given, the government can take away," and point to the recent expropriation of M. L. H. and P.

It is not known yet what Premier Duplessis' attitude would be to such a plan. Its advocates feel, however, that since Quebec Hydro's profits come from the city, it would be only fair that they should be returned in some form. Also, they point out that an enterprise which can show a profit of $7 millions would be useful in floating a bond issue. With an estimated $61 millions required for the construction of a subway system for the Greater Montreal area, such credit would be most useful, they say. (A member of the city's executive council was recently reported as saying that the city would not consider floating a new bond issue for subway building until the money was actually required.)

Whether this plan, or one like it, will get a sympathetic hearing in Quebec is a matter of conjecture, but it is likely to get an airing before long, it is believed.

Beet Sugar Output Is Seen Low Again

From Our Own Correspondent

CHATHAM—Expected sugar beet acreage will only permit operation of one plant at part-time capacity, W. J. McGregor, president of Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., told the annual meeting of shareholders here. Only 26,277 acres of sugar beets had been contracted at May 15, he stated, adding that one large company refinery will remain idle for the sixth consecutive year.

VILLBONA GOLD MINES May 1 option installment and each subsequent installment have been extended for three months.

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Vets to Get B. C. Lumber

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Veterans and other priority builders are assured of more B. C. lumber under regulations set up by Timber Controller W. E. Uren, recent visitor here.

Of lumber produced on the B. C. Coast area, 15% must be shipped monthly to veterans' housing and other top priority projects in Canada. From the Vancouver Forest district alone, it will mean about 300 million feet this year.

Objective is a more equitable distribution of lumber supplies to Canadian shortage areas. The order divides the 40% of the total lumber production which now must be sold in Canada, into two groups: 25% may be sold anywhere inside the country; 15% must go to veterans' homes, railways, Dominion and provincial public works projects, mines, sash and door and other woodworking plants, shipyards, and for repair and maintenance in sawmills and logging camps.

Recent price increases in lumber are beginning to show in improved supplies. "Within five months we expect to see the end of the lumber shortage," industry spokesmen say. Better grades of common building lumber and finishing lumber are still scarce, but "cull grades" have shown improvement.

The B. C. logging industry expects to produce about 2 billion feet this year.

St. Catharines Asks 140 Wartime Houses

From Our Own Correspondent

ST. CATHARINES—City Council, beating Wartime Housing's application deadline by 13 days, this week looked at a report of 200 veterans' families needing houses in the area; promptly asked the government agency to build 140. There are already 634 "wartime" houses here and 250 in neighboring Grantham township.

The city, in addition, will remodel airport buildings to provide 25 apartments, over and above 160 made available by similar conversion since 1945.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

May 24, 1947

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▴Alg. Cen.H.B.R.	5	'59	68	71	69
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	109½	...	110
Bell Telephone	3	'77	102½	104½	102½
B. C. Elec. ...	3½	'67	101½	103½	101
♦Gatineau Pr. A	3½	'70	104	106	104
*Do., B	3	'70	103½	105½	103½
Gt. Lakes Pr. .	4½	'56	101½	104	101½
Do.	5	'57	101½	104	101½
*Int. Hydro-El. .	6	'44	98	101	99
L. St. Law. Pr.	3½	'65	102½	104½	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	100	102	100½
Do.	3½	'63	102	104	102
Do.	3½	'73	99½	101½	99½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	100	...	100
†Do.	5	'55	100½	102½	100
Nat. Lt. & Pr..	4½	'61	102	...	102
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	101½	...	101½
†Power Corp. ..	4½	'59	104½	...	104½
Quebec Pwr. ..	3	'62	100½	102½	100½
St. Maurice Pr.	3½	'70	101	103	101
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	100½	102½	100½
Do.	4	'69	104	...	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	100½	103	100½
†United Secs. ..	3	'52	100	...	100
Wpg. El.	3½	'71	102	104	102
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P. .	3½	'67	99½	101½	100
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3½	'65	103	105	103
Algoma Steel .	5	'48	100½	102	100½
Aluminum Co..	3½	'74	105	...	105
B.C. Pulp & P.	3½	'67	99½	101½	99½
†Brown Co.	5	'59	101	103½	101½
Burns & Co. ...	4	'63	100	102½	100
Can. Celanese.	3½	'59	102	...	102
Canada Electric	3½	'67	99½	...	99½
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	102	104	102
Can. W. Lum...	4	'63	101	103	101
C. P. R.	3½	'51	104	...	104
Do.	4	'49	104	...	104
C. P. R.	4	Perp.	104	...	106
Consol. Paper.	3½	'67	101	103	101
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	102½	100½
Dom. Scot. Inv.	4	'52	97½	...	97½
Dom. T. & Ch.	3½	'57	103	...	103
Dom. Textile ..	3½	'59	105	...	105
Dom. Woollens.	5	'64	102	104	102
†Donnacona P..	4½	'56	100½	102½	100½
Dryden Pap. ..	4	'61	101½	103½	101½
†Federal Grain.	4	'64	102	104	102
Ham. Cotton ..	3½	'59	99½	...	99½
Imp. Tobacco.	2½	'66	100	102	99½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	100	...	100
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	99½	101½	99½
Ins. Ex. Bldg..	5	'51	98½	...	98½
P. & P. .... Bowater's Nfld.	3½	'68	101	103	101
*Inv. Bd. & Sh..	5	'47	98½	...	98
Lake St. J. P...	5½	'61	102	...	102
Do.	5	'61	101½	...	101½
Legare	6	'61	100½	...	100½
MacMillan (H.R.) Export	4	'65	101	103	101
Maple L. M. ..	3½	'63	102½	...	102½
Massey-Harris.	3	'66	99	101	98½
McColl-Fron. ..	3	'71	99½	101½	99
McCormicks ..	4	'52	101	...	100½
Mercury Mills.	4	'59	101½	...	101½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	99½	...	99½
Montreal Apts..	4	'54	97	99	97
N. S. Stl. Coal.	3½	'63	97½	100	97½
Price Bros.	3½	'66	102	104	102
Silv. Dairies ..	4	'60-64	101	...	101
Do.	4	'71	99	101	99
Simpsons, Ltd..	3½	'60	102½	...	102½
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	101½	...	101½
United Corp. ..	4	'58	100½	...	100½
†Western Grain.	5	'63	98	101	98
York Kt. Mills.	3½	'71	100	...	100

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Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Governments, Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities

DOMINION

Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills—Due Aug. 8, 1947, $75,000,000, dated May 9, 1947, at average discount price of $99.89864, average yield .407%.

MUNICIPAL

Village of Beaupert East, P.Q.—3%, due May 1, 1948-67, $80,000, issued May 5, 1947, at $100.63, cost basis 2.932%. Sold to Grenier, Ruel & Co., Inc.

School Comm. of Princeville, P.Q.—3½% & 3%, due 1948-77, $76,000, issued May 6, 1947, at $99.52, cost basis 2.972%. Sold to J. E. Laflamme Ltd.; Oscar Dube & Co. and La Corp. de Prets de Quebec.

Town of Milltown, N.B.—3%, due Mar. 15, 1948-67, $50,000, issued May 6, 1947, at $102.367. Sold to T. M. Bell and F. J. Brennan.

CORPORATE

Eastern Furniture—2½%, 3%, 3¼%, due 1947-59, $425,000, issued May 12, 1947. Offered at $100 by Clement, Guimont Inc.

PREFERRED STOCKS

Armstrong Housing Industries — 40,000 class A preferred shares (par value $10) and 40,000 class B common shares (no par value). Offered at $11 per unit, consisting of one share class A and one share class B by Armstrong Housing Industries.

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Copper, Lead & Zinc Prices "Peak" But No Signs of Big Break Showing

By GORDON M. GRANT

With top executives of both St. Joseph Lead Co. and Cerro de Pasca Copper Corp. in the U. S. declaring boldly that present base metal prices are too high, and U. K. trade sources voicing similar views, observers are beginning to wonder if the high plateau of nonferrous metal prices may end earlier than previously anticipated.

Canadian metal producers, with a great stake in world metal prices, are keenly interested in developments in the copper-lead-zinc price field.

The rise in base metal prices has been one of the most spectacular of modern times, paralleling that which occurred during World War I. Copper, lead and zinc today each sell at two to three times pre-war figures.

Here is the price situation in a nutshell:

Copper: 11c. lb. in New York in 1939; today—21.5 to 24c. lb.

Lead: 5c. in New York in 1939; today—15c.

Zinc: 5.5c. in New York in 1939; today—11.5c.

For a time, a few months ago, so great was the excess of demand over supply of each of these metals that any price decline appeared unlikely. Today these metals are still tight—particularly copper and lead—but new factors have entered the picture; and lower prices are being talked in some quarters. One U. K. source says a base metal price recession may occur after one more upward lift.

Copper Use Dropping!

One of the important new factors in the world situation is a drop in United States copper consumption. It is down to about 115,000 tons compared with a level of 140,000 tons not long ago. U. S. buyers have shown terrific resistance to a price increase from 21.5 to 24c. lb. Brass fabricators in the U. S. have even cut operations up to 50%. Use of aluminum has been coming in because of relative cheapness.

Zinc prices have been easing a little in world markets. In the United Kingdom, the suggestion has been thrown out that zinc is becoming in fairly good supply and that if the base metal price structure breaks, zinc may be the first metal to be really affected.

Lead price appears to be holding fairly strong at the present level despite statements by producers themselves that it is too high. Consumption is up 300,000 tons a year over pre-war in the United States alone. New sources of lead supply haven't been important in recent years.

Steady Better Than High Prices

Most Canadian base metal producers would probably be better satisfied with a steady price structure below the present level, than continuation of a high price level and subsequent collapse. It is probably fear of a collapse which has brought forth industry attempts to "hold the line" on prices.

What High Prices Can Do

Abnormally high prices can adversely affect the nonferrous metal mining industry in two ways:

1. Abnormally high prices for copper, lead and zinc, discourage use of these metals, encourage use of aluminum (cheaper than copper) and other substitutes.

2. High base metal prices have on previous occasions resulted in development of a wide range of new properties—and creation of excess capacity.

In the fabricating industry there has already been a definite turning away from the three chief base metals at present prices, particularly with the price of aluminum lower.

New Mines Long Way Off

Wide efforts are now being made to develop new sources of base metals but due to the great using up of resources during the war and the length of time and capital expenditures required to bring new mines to production, overproduction is not a "bogey" at present. Should the United States abandon its policy of subsidizing production from marginal mines, the supply situation may tighten again. The United States has also a metal stockpiling bill on the books and may step in anytime to build up strategic reserves of these metals. Any sell-offs in base metals might be regarded as a favorable time for the United States to start in earnest on multi-million dollar stockpiling plans.

There is no doubt that the upward trend of nonferrous metal prices has come to a rather abrupt halt. But there has been no indications of any wide-open break. And from present indications chances appear favorable for a continuing price level for base metal prices well above 1939 levels.

MINING INVESTMENTS

Will Declining Market Cure Gold Mine Ills?

The trend toward lower prices is now pretty well defined on this continent and that is favorable for the earnings of gold mines.

It is fully realized that financing of new gold properties is running into severe difficulties here, that there may be further abrupt declines of the Crowshore type to be faced.

With the public "out of the market" as far as quantity buying of developing gold issues is concerned, promoters have been putting in their own money to keep many operations going. How long they can afford to do this without a "market" remains to be seen.

Homestake Rise Significant

A sharp rise in the price of Homestake—U. S. gold mining issue—to a new 1947 high of $45.35 in a declining New York market is pointed out by Canadian gold mining observers as something that might happen here.

If New York investors are so convinced of substantial price declines in the United States that they are buying Homestake, Canadian senior golds may also come into demand at an early date, it is suggested. Any sustained rise in the price of Canadian gold producers might bring new and sustained interest again into the financing of the numerous worthwhile operations which may have enough money for development programs but may find it hard to get mill money. Senior golds remain firm, it is noted.

The number of gold prospects which have had favorable results but are now selling under the dollar mark, testifies to the difficulties of financing. The list includes Bevcourt, Buffadison, Croinor, Discovery, Dickenson, Diversified, Lake Wasa and Lingman. Even gold properties such as New Marlon and Heva, which have announced production plans, have been carried down in the declining market.

LES SYNDICS DE LA PAROISSE DE STE-PAULE, St. Jerome, Que. new issue of 2½% and 3% bonds are being offered by Paul Gonthier & Co. Proceeds are for construction of a church and vicarage on which work is in progress.

Biggest Geological Survey Gets Under Way in Manitoba

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Biggest geological investigation program ever undertaken by the Manitoba Government has been launched by Minister of Mines and Natural Resources J. S. McDiarmid in an effort to speed up development of northern mining areas.

Seven expert geologists have been appointed to the mines branch staff. Six will head surveys in the mining areas; the seventh will be assigned to southwest Manitoba and any other part of the province where oil and gas prospects seem possible.

The program is primarily to clear the way for an intensive prospecting program next year. On completion of the surveys, maps will be prepared next winter and made available to prospectors in 1948 to inform them, as far as possible, on what mineral deposits they are likely to find in given areas.

Three parties will operate in the territory centred by Lynn Lake, centre of the recent copper-nickel deposits; fourth in the northeast part of the province in the area surrounding the San Antonio mines.

Four of the appointments announced are to the permanent staff of the mines branch: J. D. Allan, Dr. Gordon P. Crombie, G. D. Springer, and M. S. Stanton.

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OIL PRODUCTION

Devonian Test For J. Pound

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Shell Oil Co. of Canada, which has expended $3 millions in its quest for crude oil in the Madison limestone in the Jumping Pound area has decided to extend drilling to perhaps as much as 12,000 ft. for a test of the Devonian formation, one of the continent's most famous producers of crude.

Shell Oil No. 5-7-1 well, which was 96 ft. structurally below the No. 4-24-J discovery, has made "wet gas" at a rate of a million cubic feet a day with about 10-11 bbls. of condensate a day. Yield has been from the Madison just above the well bottom at 9,843 ft. Deepening to the Devonian is now in progress.

• • •

A third drill has been put to work by McColl Frontenac Oil Co. and Union Oil of California in the Pakowki-Foremost area, southeast Alberta plains, where exploratory oil and gas work is proceeding.

A line of northwest-southeast trending McColl-Union gas well has already been established and the first well drilled with the third rig will be about 15 miles northeast of these wells. Another rig is being used to put down a test three miles west of the established line of gas wells.

• • •

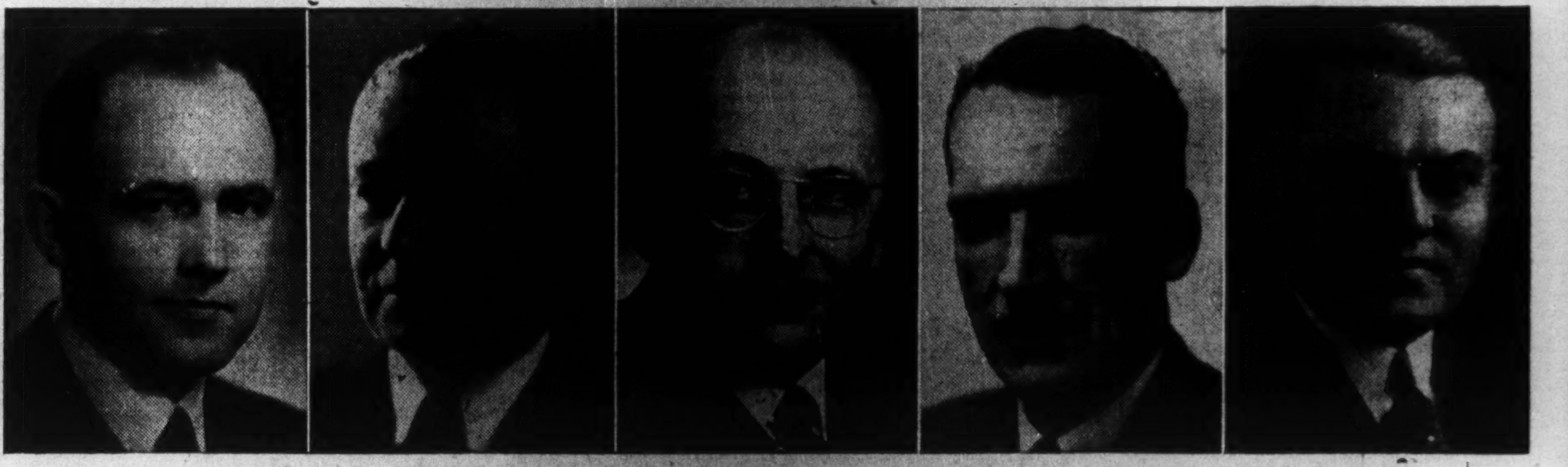
Globe Oil Co. and Leduc-West Oils will be the first two independents to get drilling under way in the Leduc area. The two companies, acting jointly, have let contracts for two wells.

Globe-Leduc West No. 1 well will be drilled 2¾ miles due west of the Imperial-Leduc No. 1 discovery.

Globe-Leduc West No. 2 will be drilled 2¼ miles north of Imperial No. 1¼ and 1 miles northwest of Imperial No. 3.

Both companies are reported to have substantial holdings in the area.

CANADIAN OIL APPOINTMENTS



W. HAROLD REA R. T. EYRE R. C. WEST DOUGLAS ROBINSON H. F. HOECKER

John Irwin, president of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, announces the following appointments: **W. Harold Rea**, executive assistant to the president, elected a member of the Board of Directors; **R. T. Eyre**, formerly operations manager, has been made a vice-president in charge of operations; **R. C. West**, formerly general sales manager, has been made a vice-president in charge of sales; **Douglas Robinson** has been made secretary of the company, retaining his present position of solicitor; **H. F. Hoecker** has been made manager of the newly created real estate department.

East Sullivan Has $2,750,000

With approximately $2,750,000 in liquid assets, East Sullivan Mines is regarded to be amply financed to bring the property into production on a 2,000-ton daily capacity basis, The Financial Post is informed. The company recently sold 75,000 shares at $4 a share to Federal Trading & Agency Co., which represented balance of treasury stock. Federal Trading has raised $3,825,000 in interests of East Sullivan since formation.

The total of quick assets on hand is regarded as sufficient to complete initial underground work, prepare the mine for production on a 5,000-ton per day basis and provide first concentrating unit of 2,000 tons per day. The working capital would provide for expenditures on plant and equipment capable of crushing 5,000 tons daily.

MACDONALD MINES advises that change-over from temporary gasoline to permanent plant should be completed soon and work will be resumed on the 325 level and also on the 925. An extensive drilling campaign is to be carried out from the 925-ft. level.

QUEDAL PROSPECTING SYND. plans drilling group of 18 claims in Yellowknife district, N.W.T., following break-up.

Mine Depletion Ruling Cuts Tax on Dividends

It isn't too late to save money on your 1946 income tax bill—if part of your income came from mining stocks.

This is what has happened: One of Canada's largest mining finance organizations, Ventures Ltd., has, for 10 years, been fighting to have a 20% depletion allowance on its dividends granted to shareholders in the same way as shareholders from a straight mining operation, such as Lake Shore, are permitted to treat 20% of their dividends as tax free as return of capital.

Only recently—not in time for the April 30 tax return deadline—Ventures Ltd. received a favorable ruling with the Dominion income tax department agreeing to an allowance for Ventures subject to working out of a formula to determine the percentage of depletion in each year.

Principle Conceded

The principle conceded is that if a mining finance company's income flows from dividends from other mining companies on which depletion would have been allowed individual shareholders (if individuals had held the shares concerned), the mining finance company has a case for allowance on returns to its own shareholders.

As the principle is a fairly simple one, and appears equitable, a large number of other companies are expected to make claims for similar treatment.

Anglo-Huronian, Proprietary Mines, Placer Development, and smaller companies, such as United Gold Equities of Canada and Canadian Mineral Equities, are directly affected. At least one of these companies has already started to explore the possibilities of obtaining a 20% depletion for its shareholders. Mining Corp. of Canada, Frobisher and other companies, not now paying dividends, also appear to be interested.

The ruling appears to have an application for dividends received from mining holding company stocks of companies outside Canada. In the past, the Dominion has refused to concede any depletion allowance on dividends received from Newmont Mining Corp., Howe Sound Co. and South American Gold & Platinum.

The change with respect to Ventures Ltd. will apply to 1946 dividends received, it is understood. The depletion factor for 1946 has not been reported yet but as soon as this is available, individuals will be able to make supplementary statements for 1946 and claim refund.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

MCINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES net profit dropped approximately $290,000 to $2,199,847 or $2.76 a share the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, due to a lower gold price and higher costs. But during the last three years, capital gains have offset excess of dividends over earnings so that the company's position has been maintained, President Balmer Neilly states.

Insufficient labor retarded development, as well as production, and blocks of ground, formerly carried in ore reserves, were dropped. The reserves reported below thus show an increase in dollar grade but a drop in tonnage.

All the mining during the year was done at the 4,125-ft. level and above, because of repairs undertaken on No. 12 shaft and sinking operations carried on in this internal shaft. No. 12 shaft during the year was extended from 1,710 to 2,301 ft. below the 3,875-ft. level and is to be continued 3,000 ft. below the 3,875-ft. level or to a total depth of 7,025 ft. below surface.

Approximately $5.9 millions of gold has been stockpiled, in anticipation of a higher gold price.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Gross production	$6,172,329	$6,343,869
Less: Oper. exps.	4,851,026	4,779,316
Royalty expense	90,964	50,942
Oper. earnings	1,230,339	1,513,611
Add: Misc. income	1,068,954	1,084,921
Net earnings	2,299,293	2,598,532
Less: Deprec.	99,446	111,728
Net profit	2,199,847	2,486,804
Less: Dividends	2,489,760	2,657,340
Deficit for year	289,913	170,536
Earned per Share	$2.76	$3.12
Paid	2.11¼+1.00¼	2.22+1.11

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31:	1947	1946
Cash & bullion	$6,128,882	$868,309
Govt. bds. & secs.*	16,146,346	22,165,816
Accts., int. rec.	63,044	85,450
Supplies at cost	670,531	502,223
Belleterre acct.	236	5,205
Total curr. assets	23,009,039	23,627,003
Investments	1	1
Deferred charges	132,131	188,796
Mining props.	1	1
Plant & equip.†	220,896	109,566
Total assets	23,362,068	23,925,547
Accts. & tax. pay.	917,219	1,059,279
Other liabilities	443,991	379,596
Total curr. liab.	1,361,210	1,438,875
Capital stock	3,990,000	3,990,000
Earned surplus	16,065,871	16,589,207
Capital surplus	1,944,987	1,907,465
*Market value	21,919,853	30,776,855
†After deprec. of	5,924,795	5,923,920
Working capital§	21,647,829	22,188,128

§Taking securities at book value; including securities at market value, working capital was $27,421,336 in 1947, $30,799,167 in 1946.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1947	1946
Tons milled	616,400	587,960
Average recov.	$10.01	$10.79
Ore reserves, tons	4,036,183	4,375,263
Grade ($35 gold)	$11.04	$10.87

BELLETERRE QUEBEC MINES earnings fell from 28 to 21 cents a share the year ended Mar. 31, 1947, reflecting both the lower average price for gold and higher unit production costs.

New levels off No. 1 shaft were extended from 750 to 1,500 ft. depth. Good ore is reported opened all the way down but ore shoots on deeper levels are reported much shorter than on levels above 750 ft. Until some relief is provided mining, the price of gold is increased or the dollar goes to a discount, the management sees little expectation of improvement.

Ore reserves were recalculated at a lower tonnage, in view of the present lower price for gold.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Gross prod.	$1,512,436	$1,584,593
Less: Oper. exps.	955,389	883,945
Oper. earnings	557,047	700,648
Add: Misc. income	34,249	29,523
Less: Deprec.	163,950	160,045
Taxes	106,290	152,422
Net profit	*321,056	417,704
Less: Dividends	300,000	300,000
Surplus for year	21,056	117,704

*Expend. on outside prop. of $10,678 w/o through surplus.

	1947	1946
Earnings per Share	$0.21	$0.28
Paid	0.20	0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & bullion	$277,579	$215,874
Govt. bonds & mkt. secs.*	1,415,289	1,415,447
Accts. rec.	12,176	21,782
Mat. & supplies	246,393	212,513
Total curr. assets	1,951,437	1,865,616
Prep. & def. chgs.	38,627	36,175
Inv. & adv. subs.	1	36,898
Belleterre townsite	231,913	252,585
Claims & prop.	1	1
Plant & equip.†	408,129	526,705
Total assets	2,630,108	2,707,980
Accts. & tax. pay.	108,760	148,210
Other curr. liab.	21,299	15,651
Total curr. liab.	130,059	163,861
Capital stock	540,002	540,002
Capital surplus	18,583	17,777
Earned surplus	1,941,464	1,986,340
†After depr. of	1,242,169	1,080,500
*Market value	1,428,440	1,436,100
Working capital	1,821,378	1,701,755

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1947	1946
Tons milled	121,303	116,963
Average recov.	$12.47	$13.55
Ore reserves, tons	522,245	600,923
Grade ($35 gold)	$12.50	$11.38

MACLEOD-COCKSHUTT GOLD MINES development of lower levels in year ended Sept. 30, 1946, added approximately 517,000 tons to ore reserves. There was still quite a large amount of drifting in ore indicated by diamond drilling, that is not classed in total reserves of 1,030,000 tons.

Both underground development and milling operations were affected by shortage of labor, but during the last three months of 1946 there was an increase of 62 workers. Milling operations were resumed Feb. 7 after closure from April, 1945.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Sept. 30:	1946	1945
Bullion recov.	$879,868	$729,920
Less: Marketing	9,783	9,008
Net production	870,085	720,912
Less: Oper. exps.	1,050,970	883,411
Oper. loss	180,885	162,499
Less: Sundry rev.	11,197	11,566
Add: Deprec.	117,875	117,255
Extra devel.	17,960	13,470
Def. devel. w/o	......	20,799
Less: Tax adjust.	......	†8,368
Net loss	305,523	294,089
Add: Divds.	......	143,125
Deficit for year	305,523	437,214

†Adjustment of provision for 1944 Dom. income & excess profits taxes.

	1946	1945
Earned per Share	d$0.107	d$0.103
Paid	nil	0.05
Working capital	624,254	836,122

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1946	1945
Tons milled*	111,905	63,783
Average recov.	$7.86	$11.44
Ore reserves, tons	1,030,000	813,266
Grade ($35 gold)	$7.07	$7.88

*Periods Oct., 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945; Feb. 7 to Sept. 30, 1946.

Baker Lake Survey Locates Anomalies

The extensive geophysical survey under way on the sizeable holdings of Baker Lake Explorations in the Lynn Lake area, Man., has uncovered two additional anomalies, Geologist Robert Geddes, states. The anomalies are reported to extend for a length of 1,800 ft. in an area to the south of the Sherritt Gordon "EL" ore body.

The break-up of Eldon Lake has suspended diamond drilling on the anomaly indicated at that point and, due to disrupted mail service, officials are uncertain as to just how far drilling had progressed at that point.

The nature of readings and the location of the two new anomalies are considered of important significance, Mr. Geddes adds.

Ontario Security Commission Options

Company:	Underwriter:	Purchased (Underwritten) Shares	At c.	Date	Option No. Shares	Received Price Range c.	Capitalization Author. Shares	O/s Shares	Accepted
Annamaque M.	A. J. Reesby†	......	..	Oct. 11	1,945,000	5-60	4,000,000	2,054,505	Apr. 25
Dalo Oil Co.	Victory Investments†	......	..	Nov. 15	1,500,000	5-7	5,000,000	2,100,005	Apr. 25
Redcon G. M.	Brewis & White	250,000	8	Apr. 2	1,450,000	15-65	3,000,000	1,000,005	Apr. 26
Redpointe G. M.	Globe Investments†	......	..	....	127,750	6	....	....	Apr. 24
Bar-Lan G. M.	E. H. Fearn	500,000	10	Mar. 24	1,500,000	13½-$1	3,000,000	1,200,005	May 3
Peticlere M.	J. L. Gillanders	74,995	10	Dec. 12	700,000	10-60	3,000,000	1,625,005	May 3

†Optionee.

AMENDMENTS TO PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS

Assigned: Laverty Red Lake Mines.
Extended: Rual Porcupine Mines, Trans-Canada Mines, Biloxi Yellowknife Mines, Goldrich Yellowknife Mines, Gotham Yellowknife Mines, Wilwood Gold Mines.
Terminated: Slate Bay Gold Mines, Blanchard Gold Mines.
Accepted for filing: Centralothian Prospecting Synd., Helicopter Prospecting Synd., Lee-Paul Prospecting Synd., Longrose Prospecting Synd., Sub-Arctic Prospecting Synd., Busimo Prospecting Synd., Leadinca Prospecting Synd.
Cancelled: Despina Gold Mines.

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JACK: A very interesting idea! But tell me, who does all the tricky work like consular invoices and other documentation, which would ordinarily be done by New York forwarders?

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JACK: They certainly do give wonderful service. Pass over that 'phone Bill, I'm going to call Elgin 5491 right now.

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New Quebec Law Protects Investors But Is Not Promotion Strait Jacket

Is the new Quebec Securities Act about to usher in the millennium as far as protection of investors is concerned? Is it going to prove also an "ogre" curbing the financing of new projects, particularly mines, as its critics suggest?

An analysis of the new legislation—which has now passed both lower and upper Quebec houses—reveals that a definite broadening of protection is afforded the uninitiated investing public. A comparison with the effects of rather similar legislation elsewhere suggests, however, that the dangers to new financing have been overdrawn, that legitimate finance by no means need fear a financial strait jacket.

"Oppression" Not Great

Much of the criticism has centred around the provision that a speculative stock sale or purchase can be cancelled any time in the two years following its completion if a customer is dissatisfied. Actual wording of the legislation, however, definitely restricts the field in which a deal can be reversed. Experience in Ontario . . . where a somewhat similar contract rescission feature was introduced in 1945—shows that the public apparently seldom had recourse to such legislation, even though it may have grounds to do so.

Actually rescission of a contract under the new Quebec law is only provided for when the investor has suffered loss as a result of fraud, as defined in sub-paragraph g of paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Act. This extension of the meaning of fraud is outlined thus:

> "3. Fraud, fraudulent and fraudulent act shall, in addition to their ordinary meaning, include:
>
> "g. The fact, in any speculative transaction dangerously risky in securities, of abusing the credulity, ignorance, weakness or manifest business inexperience of any person unable to judge of the risks inherent in such transaction, and thereby causing serious prejudice to such person."

It is the inexperienced investor who is usually victimized by the "sharper"; and under the Quebec law he can now have a chance to fight back—if he wants to. But from Ontario experience, it is very much doubted if any extensive use of the contract rescission feature will be made. In Ontario rescission of a sale—and refund of the purchase price—can be arranged for any time within 60 days even for so technical an omission as failure to give the client a Form No. 5 prospectus.

In perhaps a majority of Ontario trades, brokers today do not send out form No. 5s on over-the-counter trades but there has never been evidence of any demand for contract rescission on the part of disgruntled losers. Col. T. P. O'Connor, solicitor of the Ontario Securities Commission, informs The Financial Post that he has not heard of one request for rescission under this section of the act.

Under the new Quebec law it is necessary to show the investor has been "abused." Securing of contract rescission might be more difficult than in Ontario as a consequence. However, under the revised Quebec Act, any stock sales to strangers at their homes by telephone, or telegraph, from inside or outside the province, would be void.

The same holds true of sales of stock on a house-to-house canvass basis. But a stock seller can still sell to personal friends, business associates or customers with whom he customarily trades. There is no prohibition on telephoning or calling on strangers at their business offices.

The provisions with respect to persons with whom trades may be made are fairly similar to those in other provinces such as Ontario. But the Quebec legislation goes farther and cancels what are, prima facie, illegal trades.

Go After "Tipping"

One of the most valuable features of the Ontario 1945 Securities Act—and a feature copied in the Quebec Act—is the requirement that "investment counsel" shall be required to register.

In Ontario, and to a lesser extent in Queber, men could set themselves up as advisory counsel. They could then recommend, in extravagant terms, purchase or sale of shares to anyone who retained their services or to the general public at large.

Since the Ontario Securities Act, 1945, was passed, indiscriminate tipping has been under greater control in Ontario. One or two "advisory counsels," formerly located in Toronto, have now made their headquarters in Montreal. From there they have been able to continue their barrage of recommendations by mail and telegraph, beyond the jurisdiction of the Ontario Securities Commission. Now the Quebec authorities will likely be having a look at them!

The Quebec Act exempts from registration as "investment counsel" brokers, bona fide newspapers, banks, insurance and trust companies, and members of legally constituted professional bodies, who occasionally give counsel of a financial nature as part of their business.

Other Changes Not Great

Other provisions of the new Act do not represent any great change from either past Quebec practice or accepted procedure elsewhere. In the definition of fraud, the gaining or attempting to gain an unreasonable commission, fee or gross profit is changed to the gaining or attempting to gain a "commission, fee or gross profit inconsistent with the usages of trade or with business practices generally acknowledged as fair or with a sound development of trade, industry, natural resources or of any other branch of economic activity."

A provision to the effect that no one shall represent that the registrar has approved their financial standing or competency has been added; a similar provision has been embodied in Ontario securities laws for years.

Anything contained in a prospectus, circular, publication or advertisement which is contrary to law is also included in the definition of fraud; the chances are that such data would already have been fraudulent under the Criminal Code.

Ontario Act Stiffer?

There is no doubt that the new Quebec Securities Act represents a tightening up of control. But in many respects it is not as stringent as the existing Ontario Securities Act. There is no inclusion of the drastic Ontario provision that a buyer of an over-the-counter issue can obtain contract rescission unless provided with a prospectus at the time of purchase. There are not the same extensive requirements about primary and secondary distribution.

Enforcement of the Act and interpretation of new provisions by the courts will probably tell the story as to whether control will prove more stringent in Quebec than in Ontario.

Rapid Return to Gold Seen By South African "Miner"

A function for gold in monetary systems similar to that of standby capacity in a power plant was visualized by P. M. Anderson, managing director of Union Corporation, Johannesburg, in an address on the 75th anniversary jubilee of the American Institute of Mining and Engineering. He predicted that democratic nations will return to gold as rapidly as they can solve the emergency problems which have grown out of the war.

See East Taking Gold

Presuming that Far East will improve its economic status, Mr. Anderson saw a market there for nearly half the gold production of the future. The financially stronger democratic countries would soon make gold available to citizens, and the financially weaker ones would find gold a necessary medium of exchange because of lack of confidence in paper currency, he thought.

"The prime necessity will be for reserve stocks of international legal tender," he declared. "In many countries these gold stocks may be held separately, as were the exchange equalization stocks in Britain in the 1930's, and their fluctuations may not be readily disclosed. They may not even form part of the backing of the reserve bank money nor be encumbered with any limit expressed as a percentage of the note issues.

"The second necessity is that gold may be acquired by the public or held in sufficient quantities by the monetary authorities for sale to the public if the latter should desire it. Gold will once more be available to the public, without obligation on the monetary authorities to sell it at the present price in all circumstances. Formerly, those countries in the western world which may be described as the front line, or devasted areas of Europe will be very slow in giving their people access to gold.

Situation Different Now

"The extraordinary movements of gold, which resulted in the United States now having two-thirds of all the monetary gold in the world, will not be repeated. These movements were due to noneconomic capital movements, which in future will be better controlled in most countries.

"At the present price of the metal, gold will be produced in quantities sufficient for steady expansion, but not in any great abundance. Gold will presumably be added to the world's stock at a rate closer to 2% than to 3% per annum.

"The outlook for gold does not depend on particular forms of monetary policy, for instance, on a return to a gold standard. It depends, however, on recognition of the economic freedom and independence of the individual. Orators are sometimes spoken of 'nailing nations to golden cross,' but in fact, the integration of gold into monetary systems makes the individual less dependent on the vagaries of its own government, and nations less dependent on those of foreign governments and institutions. I am confident of the future of gold in world economy, because I am hopeful that a large measure of economic freedom will be restored throughout the western world in due course."

New Arntfield Mines Plans Resuming Work

Underground development is expected to get under way early this summer on the Beauchastel twp., Que., property of New Arntfield Mines, General Manager R. V. Arntfield, states. Approximately $47,000 has been made available to date through purchase of shares by Pennaque Mining Corp. and Arncoeur Gold Mines. There still remains 2,043,000 shares in the New Arntfield treasury for financing purposes.

Prior to suspending operations last year the old Arntfield Mining Corp. sank a winze below the 1,075-ft. level for purpose of establishing two new levels to develop a new ore area. New ore lenses, originally occurring on 600-ft. level, appear to be increasing in size on each succeeding level with the bottom indicated by drilling to be best of all, Manager Arntfield adds. Grade is reported roughly $8 to $9 on present knowledge. Future development plans include blocking out known ore and sinking the winze to open an additional three levels.

MINING CONCENTRATES

BANKFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES in conjunction with Towagamac Exploration Co. and Lake Fortune Gold Mines staked 71 claims in the Lynn Lake area, Man., in 1946. The property is being disposed of to Lynbar Mines for a vendor interest. An additional 116 claims have been staked in the area this year.

No work has been carried on at the original Long Lac property. Further sales of equipment and buildings have been made at favorable prices.

Current assets were $309,405 and current liabilities $42,709 as at Nov. 30, 1946. Unlisted shares, carried at cost of $211,883, included holdings in Fortune Yellowknife Mines, Winabie Gold Mines, Newnorth Gold Mines, Pyron Corp. and St. Francis Mining Co.

• • •

BIDGOOD KIRKLAND GOLD MINES reports drifting on No. 21 ore body for 105 ft. on 2,025-ft. level with face samples averaging over one ounce; muck samples ran over $22 with face still in ore. The ore body has been reported cut in drill hole at 1,650-ft. level.

• • •

LEXINDIN GOLD MINES says in 1946 report that out of eight holes drilled at south end of Leta group of claims, five intersected No. 1 vein over a length of more than 200 ft., averaging 5 oz. gold across 5 ft. No. 1 vein has been lengthened to 375 ft. since year-end, with overall grade averaging somewhat lower. Drilling is to be continued throughout 1947.

A 50% interest was taken with Trans-American Mining Corp. in staking 27 claims at Courageous Lake, N.W.T., adjoining the Payne Yellowknife gold discovery in 1946. Prospecting and surface work on the Lex claims did not yield any results of importance. Current assets were $59,663 and liabilities $3,544 at Dec. 31.

• • •

DISCOVERY YELLOWKNIFE MINES says that a high grade ore section averaging $31.50 (uncut) across 2.85 ft. has been developed for 36 ft. along west limb beyond south limit of any ore values uncovered in surface trenching. The crosscut driving to west zone is now reported out 150 ft. with another 100 ft. of work expected to carry the heading to its objective. Diamond drilling has indicated two possibilities in the west zone; a wide ore body of about $15 grade, or two to three high grade quartz veins.

• • •

CENTREMAQUE GOLD MINES drill hole 42-A confirmed at depth the presence of the wide sulphide zone located in shallow drilling, but the pyrite and pyrrohtite disclosed contained only low values. The first hole, in a series of holes designed to test showings of a recent geophysical survey, supplied valuable geological information and returned three intersections. From 337 to 374 ft., scattered values in zinc were noted, ranging from 0.40% over 2 ft. to 0.91% over 1 ft. From 404 to 410 ft., 0.43% zinc was obtained. From 612 to 620 ft., the core averaged 0.60% zinc.

• • •

MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES has declared a four cents a share dividend, payable June 17 to shareholders of record May 27.

South American Gold Areas Gets Results, Two Groups

A number of important diamond drill intersections have been secured on both the Sao Bento and Macaco properties of South American Gold Areas in Brazil and definite decisions on future plans for both are expected by this September, the company reports.

Present activities at Sao Bento in southern Brazil are directed towards completion of drilling designed to test ore conditions at a depth of 300 ft. below previous workings. In 1946 some 3,500 ft. of drilling was completed and values ranged from $6.94 to $19.31 a ton ($35 gold) and true widths from 1.6 to 13.4 ft. Upon completion of this, it is planned to investigate by drilling from surface, certain other veins and favorable structures.

The Macaco property is in northern Brazil and 5,000 ft. of drilling in 1946 yielded values from $3.85 to $30.45 a ton and true widths from 1.3 to 18.9 ft. Considerable more drilling is necessary to establish continuity of vein structures. A number of high assays in gold have been obtained but in all instances those which exceed a value of 1 oz. have been cut to 1 oz.

A total of 2,323,700 shares are outstanding. Of the issued shares, Transcontinental Resources owns 675,000 and is largest shareholder. In association with the Timmins interests, Pioneer Gold and Otis & Co. Transcontinental holds options on a further 676,300 shares.

Cathroy Larder Secures Funds

Sufficient working capital is now available to permit Cathroy Larder Mines to step-up development program with a view to reopening the mill on a 300-ton daily basis, The Financial Post is advised. In recent months a somewhat limited program was observed to keep operations in line with available funds.

Underground development is being planned to put sufficient ore in sight that might warrant a decision to reopen the mill in the next six to eight months.

Channel samples taken along a length of 200 ft. in 220 north zone drift has returned an uncut average of $9.45 across 4.3 ft. The drift was still in ore at the east end where work is to be resumed immediately. A total of 90 ft. of ore averaging $17.25 (uncut) has been opened across 5.4 ft. in 525 drift. A new ore shoot is indicated as coming in at west end of this drift. Drifting on 250 sub level has opened 100 ft. of ore showing an uncut average of $40.25 across 3.5 ft. Only 100 ft. of lateral work has been done so far on 221 east and 222 west drifts.

Surface diamond drilling has indicated this vein for at least 600 ft. with the possibility that it may extend for a greater length.

LAVALIE MINES completed drill holes 62 and 63 at depths of 637 and 786 ft., respectively, in April. Both holes continued exploration of the stringer zones cut in holes 60 and 61. The upper part of hole 62 cut occasional quartz stringers mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite over a core length of 200 ft. Principal showings were $7.35 over 1 ft., $7.70 over 0.5 ft. and $3.85 over 1.3 ft. Hole 63 returned low scattered results. Hole 64 is now drilling some 350 ft. west of No. 61.

Ontario Gold Mines Output Is Larger

With quantity and quality of labor both improving, production of Ontario gold mines showed a 2.2% increase in value the first quarter of 1947 over the 1946 period, despite the lower prevailing price for gold.

A percentage comparison with 1946 shows tonnage treated in the first quarter up 9.61%; recovery of gold up 12.42% in volume (but not in value); silver recovery down 11.18%.

A total of 1,934,320 tons of ore were milled, with output value $16,771,597. Tonnage milled in March, 684,471 tons, was the highest since May, 1943, while ounces of gold recovered were highest since June, 1943. Bullion value was highest since October, 1943.

Kirkland Golden Gate and Hasaga both resumed production in the first quarter.

EL SOL GOLD MINES completed hole 3-Z at a vertical depth of 515 ft. in April. The following intersections were cut: from 8 to 11 ft., $250.60; 68 to 72 ft., $54.95; 137 to 138 ft., $7 and 240 to 241 ft., $3.50. Hole 3-Y was completed at vertical depth of 1,428 ft., cutting 22 mineralized sections, the most important of which were 7 ft. of $8.65, 9 ft. of $5.51, 1 ft. of $7, 7 ft. of $11.07, 4 ft. of $22.14 and 5 ft. of $25.20. In view of high values being located near surface a 50-ft. trench was stripped, indicating the vein to be 8 to 10 in. wide. The vein widened out to 3 ft. in a test pit. Two more vertical holes are being drilled west and south of 3-Z.

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LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

Again Threaten to 'Pack' Peers If They Impede Transport Bill

LONDON—The long-drawn-out Transport Bill has carried in the House of Commons and now goes to the House of Lords. The Government has decreed that the date of taking over the railways and road transport (except for road transport limited to a radius of 25 miles) shall be Jan. 1, 1948. Therefore the Government is letting it be known that the House of Lords with its Conservative majority had better not try any monkey business by holding up the Bill indefinitely.

The situation of the Upper House is a peculiar one. It cannot hold up a finance bill but it can reject any other. In return, the House of Commons can send the Bill back again in the next session. If this is done twice, which would mean twice in two years, the Lords have to pass it, whether they want to or not. Thus it can be seen that it is in the power of the Lords to prevent the Government taking over transport next January. A group of peers favor this course. But the Socialists say that if this should happen, they would introduce a bill doing away with the powers of the House of Lords and leave it as a mere deliberate assembly.

• • •

But a bill to abolish the powers of the Lords would have to have the sanction of the Lords themselves before it could become law, at any rate for two years. And one could hardly expect the peers to commit hara-kiri on such a scale. "Then," say the Socialists, "we shall ask His Majesty to create 500 Labor peers which would give us a majority in the Upper House."

This is an old threat, of course, which originated with Asquith in 1911 when the peers refused to pass Lloyd George's budget. But even if it is old, it is frightening. Therefore, I prophesy that the Government will get its bill in time to take over Transport on January, 1948.

• • •

U. S. Musical Comedy Takes London by Storm

The most spectacular theatrical first night for some years took place at Drury Lane when an American company of artists produced "Oklahoma." For four years the New York Guild and the publishers of the music have fought a grim battle to keep Britain from hearing its tunes. Yet returning pilgrims to Britain would bring gramophone records and every now and then a night club orchestra would daringly play one of the numbers from a smuggled score.

With American thoroughness and ingenuity, the producer brought with him an invisible sound amplifying system which gave clarity and resonance to the voices without distorting them in any way. The English orchestra was larger than the one in New York and, according to people who have seen the piece in New York, it played better.

One of the odd differences between Britons and Americans is in their attitude to the theatre. Americans cheer at prize fights but are undemonstrative in the theatre. Perhaps because the British so seldom have anything to cheer about at a prize fight, they reserve it for the theatre.

When "Oklahoma" had finished, the audience applauded and cheered as if they had invested their life's savings in the venture. The bewildered and delighted artists smiled through eyes that were suspiciously moist; a director of the New York Theatre Guild wept in his box, and even the dramatic critics applauded. As one of them wrote next day: "I see no reason why 'Okhahoma' should not stay at the Lane until the next American Loan is exhausted, and even then it might remain on a basis of lease-lend."

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The success of "Oklahoma" is interesting to dissect. The story is simplicity itself. A handsome cowboy and a villainous, lustful hired man are in love with the widow's daughter. To pique the cowboy and to keep the plot alive, the girl pretends to prefer the hired man. The two men fight and, strictly in self-defense, the cowboy kills the villain, whereupon the judge pardons him on the spot and wedding bells ring out.

In other words, the story is as old as sin or virtue. But the appeal of the piece is its background. The territory of Oklahoma about to become a state is the star of the play. One feels its fierce sunlight, its unfenced plains, the raw emotions of its people; and cunningly there is the recurring clop-clop of horses' hoofs in the orchestration.

The vitality of the company is unbelievable, nor can it be altogether explained away by the steaks they have been able to eat in America. Altogether it was a great first night and it will be a long time before the dramatic critics will have to visit Drury Lane again.

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U. K. Not Starving But Diet Monotonous

On the subject of steaks and vitality an eminent doctor has just published a paper proving that we are all starving to death in Britain. He says that the workers do not get sufficient calories to work hard enough to produce the goods necessary to pay for our food imports. Therefore, he argues, we should import nothing but food, so that the nation would become energized and produce so much in the factories that we could then import other things.

The newspapers have given publicity to this ingenuous but lugubrious article and we are all a little startled at the grim fate ahead of us. Actually no one is starving to death but the monotony of the diet almost kills appetite. Food has become fuel and we take it as such. We do not advance upon the dining room like a bridegroom on his nuptial night.

• • •

Warmth Allowed For Babes and Aged

Mr. Shinwell, the unfortunate Minister of Fuel and Power, decreed that between May 1 and Sept. 30 there should be no gas or electric heating in houses, and that if coal were used it would come out of the householders' meagre coal ration for the winter. Now this sounded like a sensible suggestion (which is one of the dangers of Socialism) but Mr. Shinwell disregarded two things—human nature and the weather. On May 1 the temperature fell to freezing point and there was snow in Yorkshire. So the Minister hastily reprieved the nation for three days. In fairness to the climate it then cooperated splendidly and produced a good imitation of summer.

But simultaneously there arose a great cry from young mothers: "How am I to dry the baby's nappies?" they demanded. Baldheaded Tory M.P.'s repeated the question in Parliament and Shinwell conceded that mothers with children up to three years of age could use gas or electricity.

Then came the next cry: "What about old people over 70? Their blood has thinned and they need warmth in an unkind world."

So the benevolent Shinwell reprieved the old people as well. Whereupon Mr. Boyd Carpenter rose from the Tory benches and said:

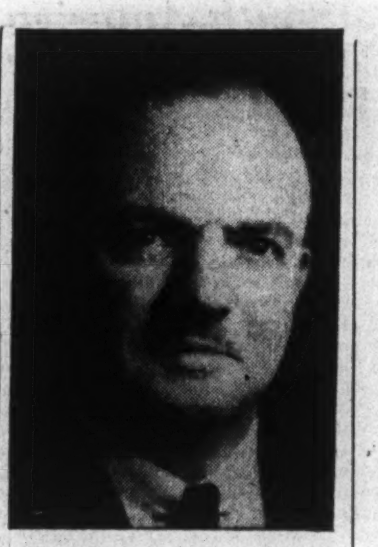
"How encouraging it will be for the child of three to know that when it is 70 it will once again be allowed warmth!"

• • •

In the meantime, the miners, who are working splendidly, have set out to prove that by working five days they can produce more coal than by working 5½ or six days. They are already being given special food rations but the five-day experiment has yet to be justified.

Meanwhile, all sorts of people are being prosecuted and heavily fined for exceeding their allowance of £75 for a holiday in a nonsterling area. There was something magnificent as well as reprehensible in the spectacle of one culprit going to the Riviera with £75 and then giving a cheque for £2,500 for the hire of a yacht.

From all of which you will gather that life in Merrie England is not without interest, despite its many difficulties.



DUNCAN C. McEACHRAN

has been elected a Governor of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

"Red-inspired" Boycotts Won't Bring Price Cut

VANCOUVER — Vancouver Board of Trade president, Thomas Braidwood, has assailed "communist inspired" buyers' strikes and boycotts.

In a statement, asking both businessmen and labor leaders to co-operate in bringing down prices, Mr. Braidwood said that Labor-Progressive party adjuncts '"are trying to stir up discontent by demonstration." He named the Housewives Consumers' Association and the National Labor Youth Federation, "which never publicly announce their affiliations, and which try to gain leadership over many non-communists in their demonstrations."

"Sincere businessmen and labor leaders are all deeply concerned with the problem of the present inflationary trend," Mr. Braidwood said. "We know that wartime controls and price ceilings produced shortages and artificial conditions which only open markets and more production can eventually cure. The only sound way to get prices down is by removing these shortages through balanced wage rates and prices adequate to stimulate full production.

"Communist placards in front of stores won't help anyone but the people who want to substitute for our free way of life the Russian system, which has never been without its queues, ration cards, shortages and dictatorial bureaucracies since it began 30 years ago.

"We saw pictures here recently of fish selling at $4 a pound in Russia. There was no trace of a Housewives Consumers' Association picketer with a placard there. Until the Communist system produces abundance and freedom equal to ours in Canada, Canadians are not likely to be lassoed in any large numbers to the Communist party line.

"What is more important, however, is that the Communist placards are never trade-marked with the Communist hammer and sickle, and so their origin is frequently not known until they have accomplished their purpose of getting a burst of publicity calculated to create class bitterness and discord. We should be alert to their tricks."

The B. C. Housewives Consumers' Association, voted to continue picketing stores, and assist the children in their candy bar strike; and went on record as "completely repudiating the charges of Communist domination.

"We welcome members of all political parties into our ranks and refuse to be divided on political differences," an Association statement said.

Jail Terms Cut, Fines Upped For B. C. Income Tax Evaders

From Our Own Correspondent

VICTORIA — British Columbia Court of Appeal has upheld the conviction of James Liard Northey and his sons, Paul and Archibald, Vancouver contractors, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Canadian Government; but has reduced jail sentences and increased the fines imposed in the case.

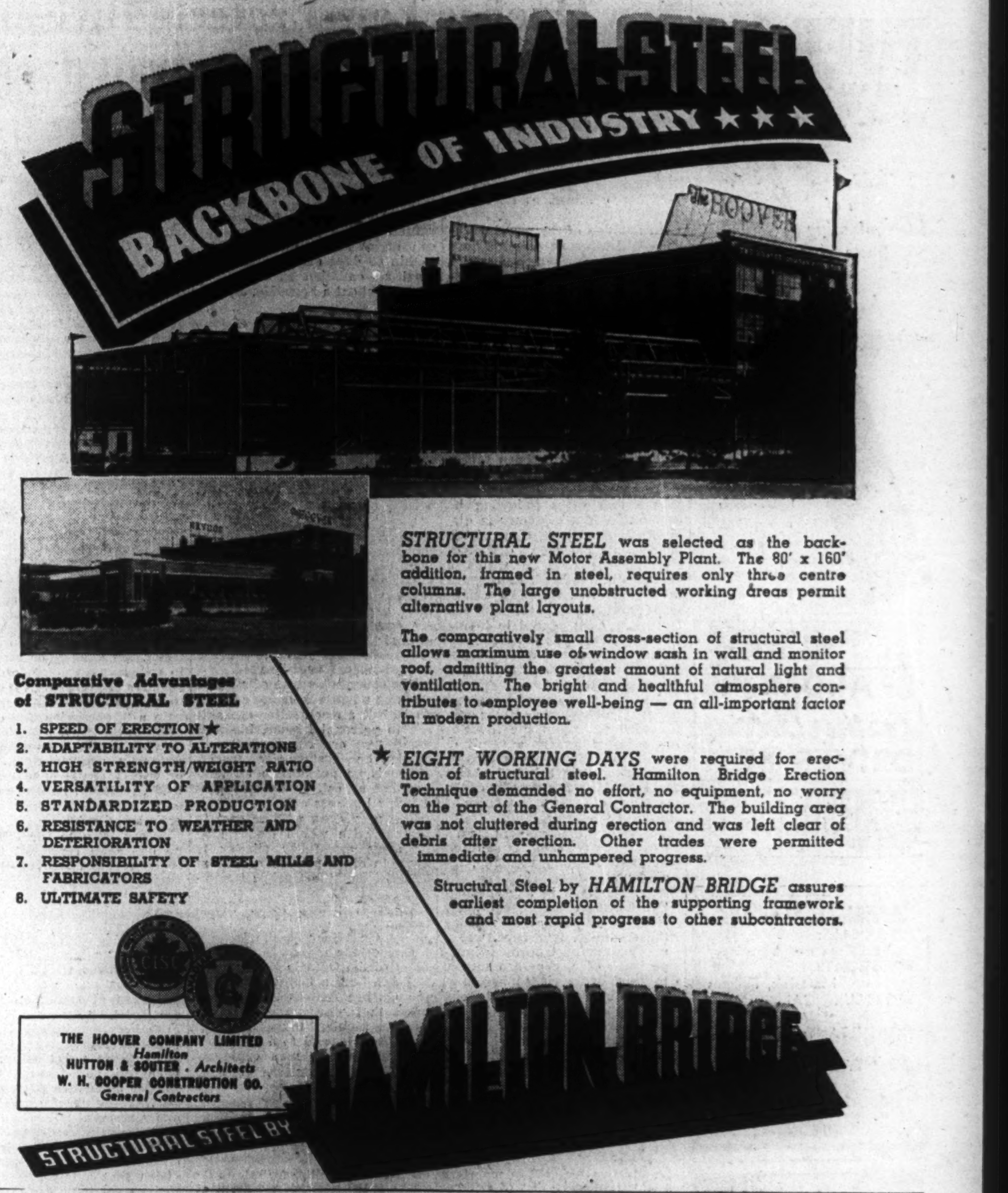
A sentence of 18 months for the elder Northey was reduced to six months, while the fine was increased from $1,000 to $10,000. Each of the sons had sentences shortened from three years to one year, with fines of $2,000 increased to $10,000. In default of the fines, Northey senior will serve an additional 12 months, his sons an additional two years.

Chief Justice G. M. Sloan and Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson dissented from the majority judgment of the court, and favored granting a new trial. The three accused men have announced they will appeal to the supreme court of Canada.

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, defense counsel, argued that the Northeys had been convicted on hearsay evidence. G. L. Fraser, for the Crown, disputed this, insisting that the accused men "altered invoices for fraudulent purposes, and defrauded the Crown."

NEWNORTH GOLD MINES, in association with Towagamac Exploration Co. and Bankfield Consolidated Mines, participated in staking four groups of claims in the Lynn Lake area, Man., in 1946. Most important group is said to be a block of 54 claims tying onto the west of International Nickel and Sherritt Gordon holdings in north central part of the belt. Considerable work was done on company's original property in Yellowknife area, N.W.T., but further development has been deferred for the present. Current assets were $89,-362 and current liabilities $3,604 as at Dec. 31.

RENFORT GOLD MINES diamond drilling program in 1946 indicated carbonate alteration and quartz stringers with some pyrite mineralization, but gold values were too low to be of commercial interest. No further work has been done on the "Lake Fortune" shear. Current assets were $19,263 and current liabilities $891 as at Dec. 31.



STRUCTURAL STEEL was selected as the backbone for this new Motor Assembly Plant. The 80' x 160' addition, framed in steel, requires only three centre columns. The large unobstructed working areas permit alternative plant layouts.

The comparatively small cross-section of structural steel allows maximum use of window sash in wall and monitor roof, admitting the greatest amount of natural light and ventilation. The bright and healthful atmosphere contributes to employee well-being — an all-important factor in modern production.

★ *EIGHT WORKING DAYS* were required for erection of structural steel. Hamilton Bridge Erection Technique demanded no effort, no equipment, no worry on the part of the General Contractor. The building area was not cluttered during erection and was left clear of debris after erection. Other trades were permitted immediate and unhampered progress.

Structural Steel by *HAMILTON BRIDGE* assures earliest completion of the supporting framework and most rapid progress to other subcontractors.

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STRUCTURAL STEEL BY HAMILTON BRIDGE

ARUBA COMBINED GOLDFIELDS has completed drilling 21 holes for a total footage of 8,674 ft. in current program on concessions on the Island of Aruba, N.W.I. Five holes completed on the Kadoeshi-Bushiribana area returned fairly high values across narrow widths. Hole 4 gave 2.3 ft. of $54.60, 3.7 ft. of $23.80, 0.4 ft. of $29.40 and lower values. Best assay in hole 6 was $14.70 across 0.6 ft., while best return from hole 7 was $28 across 2 ft. Low assays were secured in test of the Gerard area. No values of importance were secured in drill test of Mira La Mar sector.

TRANS - CANADA AIR LINES announces that air express rates from Canada to United Kingdom have been reduced. Montreal to Prestwick, Scotland now $1.20 per pound. Express rates on newspapers now about 60 cents a pound for 11 pounds. New low fares: One way passage Sydney, N.S. to London, $265.75.

Peacetime Success Story of the WILLYS 'Jeep'

'Jeep'

IT'S a far cry from the heroic, battle-scarred 'Jeep' of the war to the smart, smooth-riding Willys 'Jeep' Station Wagon of to-day—but when it comes to practical utility they both have a lot in common. The 'Jeep' Station Wagon with all steel body and top is a new kind of station wagon—a clean break with the limitations of the conventional vehicle of this type. It is one car you can use for most *everything*.

The 'Jeep' Station Wagon is a comfortable seven-passenger car—fleet and wonderfully smooth-riding; thanks to road-leveling front wheel suspension and load-balance. With seats removed it's a versatile, big-cargo utility vehicle, useful for business, family and farm. Economical, too, thanks to the famous 'Jeep' engine fitted with overdrive ::: further improved for still better performance.

Try a ride or a drive—see how the broad usefulness of the 'Jeep' Station Wagon meets the pattern of to-day's living for both business and pleasure ::: see how fully it meets *your* varied needs. Call your Willys-Overland dealer to-day.

FOR A DEMONSTRATION SEE YOUR NEAREST WILLYS 'Jeep' DEALER!

IN INDUSTRY . . . The Willys Universal 'Jeep', with its tractor power and extra strong frame especially built for towing, lends itself to many uses in the factory. The Willys-Overland 'Jeep' Engine and 4-wheel-drive make the 'Jeep' ideal for carrying equipment, tools and supplies right to the job even in regions inaccessible to ordinary vehicles.

AS MOBILE POWER UNIT . . . The versatile Willys 'Jeep' fitted with power take-off furnishes lots of power for a wide range of shaft and belt-driven equipment on the farm. Insecticide sprayers, generators, buzz saws, drills, hammer mills, etc. are only a few of the many units your Universal 'Jeep' can operate right on the job.

FOR SPECIFIC INDUSTRIAL USES . . . Driven from the 'Jeep's' centre power take-off, this light weight, portable air compressor operates a wide range of pneumatic tools. Fitted with other available equipment, driven from front, centre or rear power take-offs the 'Jeep' becomes a self-contained spray painting or a welding unit.

FOR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND COMMUNITY PROTECTION . . . The 'Jeep' Fire Truck fills a long-felt need of industrial plants and rural communities beyond the reach of adequate fire protection. It's a practical, efficient, low-cost way to safeguard life and property . . . reduce necessarily high fire insurance rates.

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